FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

VOL. XVII.] FAYETTEVILLE. N. C. TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 29, 1834. [NO. 882.

NED AND PUBLISHED, WEEKLY,
By Edward J. Hale,
$2 50 per annum, if paid in advance;
3 if paid during the year of subscrip-
or $3 50 at the end of the year.

ERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents
uare for the first, & thirty cents for each
ubsequent publication. Advertisers are request-
ed to mark the number of insertions desired, or
they will be continued till forbid, and charged
accordingly.
Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

Hhds. good MOLASSES,
50 casks Lime,
20 Grindstones,
Received and for sale by
W. WHITEHEAD.
21st, 1834.

NEW SPRING GOODS.
The Subscribers are now opening their Spring
supplies of FANCY and STAPLE
Dry Goods,
together with a general and extensive assort-
ment of
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
as Chains and Weeding Hoes,
Corn, Grass, German and
Bramble Scythe Blades,
and Wool Cards,
ly made Saddlery, of all de-
scriptions,
Yarns, &c. &c.
great variety of other articles, which will
comprise a very extensive assortment
article usually required for the Country
which they offer at *WHOLESALE* ex-
, and to which they would invite the at-
of dealers generally.
HALL & JOHNSON.
ville, *April* 21, 1834

In Store,
00 lbs. prime SUGARS,
0 bags prime green Coffee,
40 tons Swedes and English Iron,
Rod, Band, Sheet, Slit and Hoop Iron, &c.
ther with a very extensive assortment, em-
g every article in the Grocery Line.
HALL & JOHNSON.

Molasses and Sugar.
Just received by Steamer Henrietta,
HHDS. prime retailing MOLASSES,
15 do. Porto Rico Sugars.
For sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
22, 1834.

For Liverpool,
TO SAIL BY THE 20TH OF MAY,
The new Ship Eliza & Susan, is now re
ving freight for Liverpool. For terms, ap
J. K. McILHENNY, *Wilmington,*
or O. P. STARK, *Fayetteville.*
28, 1834.

NOTICE.
All Persons are hereby cautioned, not to trade
for a number of promissory Notes given by me
to E. Johnson, of Chatham County, as the
same were fraudulently obtained by said Johnson.
I am determined not to pay them, or any part of
them. The notes were dated sometime
in June 1833.
WILLIAM RIDDLE.
Moore County, April 9th, 1834 81 6w.

LARGE SALES OF
DRY GOODS,
AT AUCTION.
Tuesday, the 6th May, at the Auction
Store of WILLKINGS & CO.,
WILL be sold, an extensive assortment of Bri-
tish, French, and American DRY GOODS,
Consisting of
Sattinetts, 5-4 Bombazines,
Cords, Princettas, Drillings,
Kerseymeres, Stormonts, 5-4 Bed Ticks,
Ginghams, Ginghams, 3-4 Bed Ticks,
Muslins, Vestings, Ladies' & Gent's Gloves
and Rigid Jaconetts, Cotton & Worsted Hose,
Muslins, Cotton Balls, Palmetta Hats,
Muslins, Pearl Buttons, Coat and Vest do.
Linen, Silk Umbrellas, Cotton do.
Tabret Shirrings, Garniture Ribbons,
Plain Silks, Suchew do, Fur Hats,
Flowered Grosde-Naps, black sattin Levantines,
Levantines, Levantine Hd'kfs,
Shawls and Hd'kfs, Foulard silk Hd'kfs.
Cotton Sheetings, 3-4 do. do.
Laces, } a beautiful article.
Edgings, &c. }
Many other articles too tedious to enumer
ate, being an extensive sale of new and de-
sirable goods, we think it will be an object for
dealers from the interior to attend.
The goods will be opened and made known at sale.
THOS. SANDFORD & CO. } *Auct'rs.*
WILLKINGS & CO., }
April 15, 1834. 80ts.

$5 Dollars Reward.
RAN AWAY from the Subscriber, about the 1st
day of March, 1833, a likely negro fellow by the
name of SOLOMON, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high,
rather of a yellow complexion, high forehead,
about 25 years of age. He is well known about
Fayetteville, having been hired during the year
1833 to Col. Samuel T. Hawley, of that town. It is
supposed that he is lurking about the town or its
vicinity. I will give the above reward for his de-
livery to me, living about ten miles South East of
Elizabethtown, Bladen County, on the Wilming-
ton road, or for his confinement in Bladen Jail, or
Five Dollars for his confinement in any other
Jail I get him again.
SAMUEL C. GAUSE.
April 24, 1834. 77 6w.

Taken up,
Committed to the Jail of Cumberland coun-
ty on the 21st inst. a negro girl named PEG,
says that she belongs to Mr. Patterson, living
on Hasted Hill, Richmond County, No. Ca., and
was sold to Neill McLeran, of this County. The
owner is requested to come forward, prove pro-
perty, pay charges and take her away, or she will
be dealt with as the law directs.
FREDERICK MOORE, *Jailer.*
Fayetteville, April 22, 1834. 78tf.

The Ladies of the Education Society connected with the Presbyterian Church will hold a Fair at the Masonic Hall on Tuesday evening the 6th May and continue it the following day and evening.
April 22, 1834.

Episcopal Convention.
THE Eighteenth Annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocess of North Carolina, will be held in St. Peter's Church, Washington, commencing on the 1st Wednesday in May next, that being the 7th day of the month.
EDWARD LEE WINSLOW, *Sec'y.*

PAPER.
200 Reams imperial printing PAPER,
150 do. large do do. do.
170 do. Super Royal do, do.
200 do. Medium, No. 2, do. do.
250 do. do No. 3, do. do.
300 do. Foolscap writing do.
250 do. Wrapping do.
For sale at the Paper Mill in Fayetteville.

CASH PAID FOR RAGS AT THE MILL.
Fayetteville, March 25. 77eow4t.

Bank of Cape Fear, *6th March*, 1834.
BOOKS of Subscription for the increased Capital of this Bank, authorised by the Legislature at their last Session, will be opened at the places designated in the Charter, on TUESDAY, 1st of APRIL next, and remain open for thirty days thereafter, under the direction of the following Commissioners:
City of Raleigh.—His Exc'y David L. Swain, Wm. S. Mhoon, Weston R. Gales, Chas. Dewey.
Wilmington.—President, Directors and Cashier.
Fayetteville.—John D. Toomer, Robert Strange, E. J. Hale, C. T. Haigh, John W. Wright.
Newbern. Hon. Wm. Gaston, John Burgwin, John W. Guion, John M. Roberts.
Edenton.—Joseph B. Skinner, Jon. H. Haughton, William D. Roscoe, Rich'd Hoskins.
Hillsborough.—James Phillips, Josiah Turner, Jno. W. Norwood, James Webb
Salem —John J. Blum, Em'l Shober, Jno. Vogler, F. H. Shuman.
Salisbury —Maxwell Chambers, Thos. L. Cowan, David F. Caldwell, Jno. Beard, Jr.
Charlotte.—Wilham J. Alexander, Washington Morrison, Wm. W. Long.
Elizabeth City —John L. Bailey, Miles White, Jno. McMorin.
Halifax —Joseph Simmons, Mark Pettaway, R. C. Bond, Andrew Joiner
Tarborough —Spencer D. Cotten, James W. Clark. Joseph R. Lloyd
Warrenton —Wilham Burlingham, Weldon N. Edwards Edward Hall, Dr. Pope
Milton —John T. Garland, Jno. Wilson, Meriwether Lewis.
Lincolnton —Vardy McBee, Charles H. Henderson, Bartlett Shipp.
Morganton.—John Caldwell, Isaac T. Avery, Sam'l C. Tate.
Washington —Wm. A. Blount, Allen Grice, William L. Kennedy.
Wadesborough.—Absolem Myers, Joseph Medley, A. W Brandon.
Murfreesborough —Lewis M. Cowper, Bridger J Montgomery, Tristram Capeheart.
Windsor.—Joseph B. G. Roulhac, David Outlaw, Josiah Holly.
By a resolution of the Board of Directors, the Commissioners will receive in payment of Subscriptions for Stock, (as equivalent to specie,) Notes of the following Banks, viz: State Bank of North Carolina, Bank of Newbern, Bank of the United States and their Branches, *at par*—Notes of the "Bank of the State of South Carolina" will not be taken; but such notes of the other Banks of South Carolina, as are payable in Charleston; also Notes of the Bank of Virginia" and "Farmers' Bank of Virginia," (except the Branches at Winchester and Fredericksburg,) may be received at a discount of 1½ per cent. as an equivalent for the expense which this Bank will necessarily incur in rendering such Notes available as Specie.
JAS: OWEN, *Pres't.*
Wilmington, March 12, 1834. 76 tt.

In pursuance of the above notice, Books for subscription towards an increase of the Capital Stock of the Bank of Cape Fear, will be opened at their office at Fayetteville, on the first day of April next, and continue open for thirty days thereafter
For the Commissioners.
J. W. WRIGHT, Cash'r.

NOTICE.
I HAVE on hand a general assortment of Boots and Shoes, of domestic manufacture, among which are
Men's 1st, 2d and 3d quality calf skin Boots,
Ditto 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th quality Shoetees,
Ditto 1st quality seal and calf Shoes, for spring and summer wear,
Ladies' seal and calf Shoetees and Shoes,
Boy's, Misses' and Children's Shoetees and Shoes.
The above Stock is made of good materials, and warranted workmanship, and being anxious to dispose of it, I will sell it at prices much less than usual, for *cash*.
W. L. HAWLEY.
N. B.—Persons indebted to me by note or open account, are informed that I shall be obliged to force the collection of the same, if they are not speedily attended to. However unpleasant, this is indispensable. W. L. H.
March 24. 77-tf.

THE SUBSCRIBER,
HAVING received the appointment of AUCTIONEER, would offer his services to the public. AMOS KIMBALL.
Fayetteville, April 8th, 1834

GRAY'S INVALUABLE
OINTMENT,
FOR THE CURE OF
White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally.
Price $1 per pot, or $9 per dozen.
For sale, wholesale and retail, by
E. J. HALE.

Magistrates' Ca. Sas. for sale.

CONGRESS.

PRESIDENT'S PROTEST.

To the Senate of the United States:

It appears by the published journal of the Senate, that on the 26th of December last, a resolution was offered by a member of the Senate, which, after a protracted debate, was, on the twenty-eighth day of March last, modified by the mover, and passed by the votes of twenty-six Senators out of forty-six, who were present and voted, in the following words, viz.

"*Resolved*, That the President, in the late executive proceedings in relation to the public revenue, has assumed upon himself authority and power not conferred by the Constitution and laws, but in derogation of both."

Having had the honor, through the voluntary suffrages of the American people, to fill the office of President of the United States during the period which may be presumed to have been referred to in this resolution, it is sufficiently evident that the censure it inflicts was intended for myself. Without notice, unheard and untried, I thus find myself charged on the records of the Senate, and in a form hitherto unknown in our history, with the high crime of violating the laws and Constitution of my country.

It can seldom be necessary for any Department of the Government, when assailed in conversation, or debate, or by the strictures of the press or of popular assemblies, to step out of its ordinary path for the purpose of vindicating its conduct, or of pointing out any irregularity or injustice in the manner of the attack. But when the Chief Executive Magistrate is, by one of the most important branches of the Government, in its official capacity, in a public manner, and by its recorded sentence, but without precedent, competent authority, or just cause, declared guilty of a breach of the laws and Constitution, it is due to his station, to public opinion, and to a proper self-respect, that the officer thus denounced should promptly expose the wrong which has been done.

In the present case, morever, there is even a stronger necessity for such a vindication. By an express provision of the Constitution, before the President of the United States can enter on the execution of his office, he is required to take an oath or affirmation in the following words:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States; and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend, the Constitution of the United States."

The duty of defending, as far as in him lies, the integrity of the Constitution, would indeed have resulted from the very nature of his office; but by thus expressing it in the official oath or affirmation, which, in this respect, differs from that of every other functionary, the founders of our republic have attested their sense of its importance, and have given to it a peculiar solemnity and force.—Bound to the performance of this duty by the oath I have taken, by the strongest obligations of gratitude to the American people, and by the ties which unite my every earthly interest with the welfare and glory of my country, and perfectly convinced that the discussion and passage of the above mentioned resolution were not only unauthorized by the Constitution, but in many respects repugnant to its provisions and subversive of the rights secured by it to other co-ordinate departments, I deem it an imperative duty to maintain the supremacy of that sacred instrument, and the immunities of the department intrusted to my care, by all means consistent with my own lawful powers, with the rights of others, and with the genius of our civil institutions. To this end, I have caused this, my most *solemn protest* against the aforesaid proceedings, to be placed on the files of the Executive Department, and to be transmitted to the Senate.

It is alike due to the subject, the Senate, and the people, that the views which I have taken of the proceedings referred to, and which compel me to regard them in the light that has been mentioned, should be exhibited at length, and with the freedom and firmness which are required by an occasion so unprecedented and peculiar.

Under the Constitution of the United States, the powers and functions of the various departments of the Federal Government, and their responsibilities for violation or neglect of duty, are clearly defined or result by necessary inference. The Legislative power, subject to the qualified negative of the President, is vested in the Congress of the United States, composed of the Senate and House of Representatives. The Executive power is vested exclusively in the President, except that in the conclusion of treaties and in certain appointments to office, he is to act with the advice and consent of the Senate. The Judicial power is vested exclusively in the Supreme and other Courts of the United States, except in cases of impeachment, for which purpose the accusatory power is vested in the House of Representatives, and that of hearing and determining, in the Senate. But although for the special purposes which have been mentioned, there is an occasional intermixture of the powers of the different departments, yet with these exceptions, each of the three great departments is independent of the others in its sphere of action; and when it deviates from that sphere, is not responsible to the others, further than it is expressly made so in the Constitution. In every other respect, each of them is the coequal of the other two, and all are the servants of the American People, without power or right to control or censure each other in the service of their common superior; save only in the manner and to the degree which that superior has prescribed.

The responsibilities of the President are numerous and weighty. He is liable to impeachment for high crimes and misdemeanors, and, on due conviction, to removal from office, and perpetual disqualification; and notwithstanding such conviction, he may also be indicted and punished according to law. He is also liable to the private action of any party who may have been injured by his illegal mandates or instructions, in the same manner and to the same extent as the humblest functionary.—In addition to the responsibilities which may thus be enforced by impeachment, criminal prosecution, or suit at law, he is also accountable at the bar of public opinion for every act of his administration. Subject only to the restraints of Truth and Justice, the free people of the United States have the undoubted right as individuals or collectively, orally or in writing, at such times, and in such language and form as they may think proper, to discuss his official conduct, and to express and promulgate their opinions concerning it. Indirectly, also, his conduct may come under review in either branch of the Legislature, or in the Senate when acting in its Executive capacity, and so far as the executive or legislative proceedings of these bodies may require it, it may be examined by them. These are believed to be the proper and only modes, in which the President of the United States is to be held accountable for his official conduct.

Tested by these principles, the resolution of the Senate is wholly unauthorized by the Constitution, and in derogation of its entire spirit. It assumes that a single branch of the Legislative Department may, for the purposes of a public censure, and without any view to legislation or impeachment, take up, consider, and decide upon, the official acts of the Executive. But in no part of the Constitution is the President subjected to any such responsibility; and in no part of that instrument is any such power conferred on either branch of the Legislature.

The justice of these conclusions will be illustrated and confirmed by a brief analysis of the powers of the Senate, and a comparison of their recent proceedings with those powers.

The high functions assigned by the Constitution to the Senate, are in their nature either Legislative, Executive, or Judicial. It is only in the exercise of its Judicial powers, when sitting as a Court for the Trial of Impeachments, that the Senate is expressly authorized and necessarily required to consider and decide upon the conduct of the President, or any other public officer. Indirectly, however, as has already been suggested, it may frequently be called on to perform that office. Cases may occur in the course of its Legislative or Executive proceedings, in which it may be indispensable to the proper exercise of its powers, that it should inquire into, and decide upon, the conduct of the President or other public officers; and in every such case, its constitutional right to do so is cheerfully conceded. But to authorise the Senate to enter on such a task in its Legislative or Executive capacity, the inquiry must actually grow out of and tend to some Legislative or Executive action; and the decision, when expressed, must take the form of some appropriate Legislative or Executive act.

The resolution in question was introduced, discussed and passed, not as a joint, but as a separate resolution. It asserts no legislative power; proposes no legislative action; and neither possesses the form nor any of the attributes of a legislative measure. It does not appear to have been entertained or passed, with any view or expectation of its issuing in a law or joint resolution, or in the repeal of any law or joint resolution, or in any other legislative action,

Whilst wanting both the form and substance of a legislative measure, it is equally manifest, that the resolution was not justified by any of the Executive powers conferred on the Senate. These powers relate exclusively to the consideration of treaties and nominations to office; and they are exercised in secret session, and with closed doors.—This resolution does not apply to any treaty or nomination, and was passed in a public session.

Nor does this proceeding in any way belong to the class of incidental resolutions which rel te to the officers of the Senate, to their chamber, and to other appurtenances, or to subjects of order, and other matters of the like nature—in all which either House may lawfully proceed, without any co-operation with the other, or with the President.

On the contrary, the whole phraseology and sense of the resolution seem to be judicial. Its essence, true character, and only practical effect, are to be found in the conduct which it charges upon the President, and in the judgment it pronounces on that conduct. The resolution, therefore, though discussed and adopted by the Senate in its legislative capacity, is, in its office, and in all its characteristics, essentially judicial.

That the Senate possesses a high judicial power, and that instances may occur in which the President of the United States will be amenable to it, is undeniable. But under the provisions of the Constitution, it would seem to be equally plain that neither the President nor any other officer can be rightfully subjected to the operation of the judicial power of the Senate, except in the cases and under the forms prescribed by the Constitution.

The Constitution declares that "the President, Vice President, and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors"—that the House of Representatives "shall have the sole power of impeachment"—that the Senate "shall have the sole power to try all impeachments"—that "when sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation"—"that when the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside"—that "no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present"—and that "judgment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust, or profit, under the United States."

The resolution above quoted, charges in substance that in certain proceedings relating to the public revenue, the President has usurped authority and power not conferred upon him by the Constitution and laws, and that in doing so he violated both. Any such act constitutes a high crime—one of the highest, indeed, which the President can commit—a crime which justly exposes him to impeachment by the House of Representatives, and upon due conviction, to removal from office, and to the complete and immutable disfranchisement prescribed by the Constitution.

The resolution, then, was in substance an impeachment of the President; and in its passage, amounts to a declaration by a majority of the Senate, that he is guilty of an impeachable offence.—As such, it is spread upon the journals of the Senate—published to the nation and to the world—made part of our enduring archives—and incorporated in the history of the age. The punishment of removal from office and future disqualification, does not, it is true, follow this decision; nor would it have followed the like decision, if the regular forms of proceeding had been pursued, because the requisite number did not concur in the result. But the moral influence of a solemn declaration, by a majority of the Senate, that the accused is guilty of the offence charged upon him, has been as effectually secured as if the like declaration had been made upon an impeachment expressed in the same terms Indeed, a greater practical effect has been gained, because the votes given for the resolution, though not sufficient to authorise a judgment of guilty on an impeachment, were numerous enough to carry that resolution.

That the resolution does not expressly allege that the assumption of power and authority, which it condemns, was intentional and corrupt, is no answer to the preceding view of its character and effect. The act thus condemned, necessarily implies volition and design in the individual to whom it is imputed, and being unlawful in its character, the legal conclusion is, that it was prompted by improper motives, and committed with an unlawful intent. The charge is not of a mistake in the exercise of supposed powers, but of the assumption of powers not conferred by the Constitution and laws, but in derogation of both, and nothing is suggested to excuse or palliate the turpitude of the act. In the absence of any such excuse, or palliation, there is only room for one inference; and that is, that the intent was unlawful and corrupt. Besides, the resolution not only contains no mitigating suggestion, but on the contrary, it holds up the act complained of, as justly obnoxious to censure and reprobation; and thus as distinctly stamps it with impurity of motive, as if the strongest epithets had been used.

The President of the United States, therefore, has been, by a majority of his constitutional triers, accused and found guilty of an impeachable offence: but in no part of this proceeding have the directions of the Constitution been observed.

The impeachment, instead of being preferred and prosecuted by the House of Representatives, originated in the Senate, and was prosecuted without the aid or concurrence of the other House. The oath or affirmation prescribed by the Constitution, was not taken by the Senators; the Chief Justice did not preside; no notice of the charge was given to the accused: and no opportunity afforded him to respond to the accusation, to meet his accusers face to face, to cross examine the witnesses, to procure counteracting testimony, or to be heard in his defence. The safe-guards and formalities which the Constitution has connected with the power of impeachment, were doubtless supposed by the framers of that instrument, to be essential to the protection of the public servant, to the attainment of justice, and to the order, impartiality, and dignity of the procedure. These safe-guards and formalities were not only practically disregarded, in the commencement and conduct of these proceedings, but in their result, I find myself convicted by less than two-thirds of the members present, of an impeachable offence.

In vain may it be alledged in defence of this proceeding, that the form of the resolution is not that of an impeachment, or of a judgment thereupon; that the punishment prescribed in the Constitution does not follow its adoption, or that in this case no impeachment is to be expected from the House of Representatives. It is because it did not assume the form of an impeachment, that it is the more palpably repugnant to the Constitution; for it is through that form only that the President is judicially responsible to the Senate; and though neither removal from office nor future disqualification ensues, yet it is not to be presumed, that the framers of the Constitution considered either or both of those results, as constituting the whole of the punishment they prescribed. The judgment of *guilty* by the highest tribunal in the Union; the stigma it would inflict on the offender, his family and fame; and the perpetual record on the Journal, handing down to future generations the story of his disgrace, were doubtless regarded by them as the bitterest portions, if not the very essence of that punishment. So far, therefore, as some of its most material parts are concerned, the passage recording, and promulgation of the resolution, are an attempt to bring them on the President, in a manner unauthorized by the Constitution.—To shield him and other officers who are liable to impeachment, from consequences so momentous, except when really merited by official delinquencies, the Constitution has most carefully guarded the whole process of impeachment. A majority of the House of Representatives, must think the officer guilty, before he can be charged. Two thirds of the Senate must pronounce him guilty or he is deemed to be innocent.—Forty-six Senators appear by the journal to have been present when the vote on the resolution was taken. If, after all the solemnities of an impeachment, 30 of those Senators had voted that the President was guilty, yet would he have been acquitted; but by the mode of proceeding adopted in the present case, a lasting record of conviction has been entered up by the votes of 26 Senators, without an impeachment or trial; whilst the Constitution expressly declares that to the entry of such a judgment, an accusation by the House of Representatives, a trial by the Senate, and a concurrence of two-thirds in the vote of guilty, shall be indispensable pre-requisites.

Whether or not an impeachment was to be expected from the House of Representatives, was a point on which the Senate had no constitutional right to speculate, and in respect to which, even had it possessed the spirit of prophecy, its anticipations would have furnished no just grounds for this procedure. Admitting that there was reason to believe that a violation of the Constitution and laws had been actually committed by the President, still it was the duty of the Senate, as his sole constitutional judges, to wait for an impeachment until the other House should think proper to prefer it. The members of the Senate could have no right to infer that no impeachment was intended. On the contrary, every legal and rational presumption on their part ought to have been, that if there was good reason to believe him guilty of an impeachable offence, the House of Representatives would perform its constitutional duty by arraigning the offender before the justice of his country. The contrary presumption would involve an implication derogatory to the integrity and honor of the Representatives of the people. But suppose the suspicion thus implied were actually entertained, and for good cause, how can it justify the assumption by the Senate of powers not conferred by the Constitution?

It is only necessary to look at the condition in which the Senate and the President have been placed by this proceeding, to perceive its utter incompatibility with the provisions and the spirit of the Constitution, and with the plainest dictates of humanity and justice.

If the House of Representatives shall be of opinion that there is just ground for the censure pronounced upon the President, then will it be the solemn duty of that House to prefer the proper accusation, and to cause him to be brought to trial by the constitutional tribunal. But in what condition would he find that tribunal. A majority of its members have already considered the case, and have not only formed but expressed a deliberate judgment upon its merits. It is the policy of our benign systems of jurisprudence, to secure, in all criminal proceedings, and even to the most trivial litigations, a fair, unprejudiced, and impartial trial. And surely it cannot be less important that such a trial should be secured to the highest officer of the Government.

The Constitution makes the House of Representatives the exclusive judges, in the first instance, of the question, whether the President has committed an impeachable offence. A majority of the Senate, whose interference with the preliminary question, has, for the best of all reasons, been studiously excluded, anticipate the action of the House of Representatives, assume not only the function which belongs exclusively to that body, but convert themselves into accusers, witnesses, council and judges, and prejudge the whole case. Thus presenting the appalling spectacle, in a free state of judges going through a labored preparation for an impartial hearing and decision, by a previous *ex parte* investigation and sentence against the supposed offender.

There is no more settled axiom in that Government whence we derived the model of this part of our Constitution than, that "the Lords cannot impeach any to themselves, nor join in the accusation, *because they are judges.*" Independently of the general reasons on which this rule is founded, its propriety and importance are greatly increased by the nature of the impeaching power. The power of arraigning the high officers of Government, before a tribunal whose sentence may expel them from their seats and brand them as infamous, is eminently a popular remedy—a remedy designed to be employed for the protection of private rights and public liberty, against the abuses of injustice and the encroachments of arbitrary power. But the framers of the Constitution were also undoubtedly aware, that this formidable instrument had been, and might be abused; and that from its very nature, an impeachment for high crimes and misdemeanors, whatever might be its result, would in most cases be accompanied by so much of dishonor and reproach: solicitude and suffering, as to make the power of preferring it, one of the highest solemnity and importance.

It was due to both these considerations, that the impeaching power should be lodged in the hands of those who, from the mode of their election and the tenure of their offices, would most accurately express the popular will, and at the same time be most directly and speedily amenable to the People. The theory of these wise and benignant intentions is, in the present case, effectually defeated by the proceedings of the Senate. The members of that body represent not the People, but the States; and though they are undoubtedly responsible to the States, yet, from their extended term of service, the effect of that responsibility, during the whole period of that term, must very much depend upon their own impressions of its obligatory force. When a body thus constituted, expresses, before hand, its opinion in a particular case, and thus indirectly invites a prosecution, it not only assumes a power intended for wise reasons to be confined to others, but it shields the latter from that exclusive and personal responsibility under which it was intended to be exercised, and reverses the whole scheme of this part of the Constitution.

Such would be some of the objections to this procedure, even if it were admitted that there is just ground for imputing to the President the offences charged in the resolution. But if, on the other hand, he House of Representatives shall be of opinion that there is no reason for charging them upon him, and shall therefore deem it improper to prefer an impeachment, then will the violation of privilege as it respects that House, of justice as it regards the President, and of the Constitution, as it relates to both, be only the more conspicuous and impressive.

The constitutional mode of procedure on an impeachment has not only been wholly disregarded, but some of the first principles of natural right and enlightened jurisprudence, have been violated in the very form of the resolution. It carefully abstains from averring in which of "the late proceedings in relation to the public revenue, the President has assumed upon himself authority and power not conferred by the Constitution and laws." It carefully abstains from specifying *what laws or what parts* of the Constitution have been violated. Why was not the certainty of the offence—"the nature and cause of the accusation"—set out in the manner required in the Constitution, before even the humblest individual, for the smallest crime, can be exposed to condemnation?

Such a specification was due to the accused, that he might direct his defence to the real points of attack; to the people, that they might clearly understand in what particulars their institutions have been violated; and to the truth and certainty of our public annals. As the record now stands, whilst the resolution plainly charges upon the President at least one act of usurpation in "the late executive proceedings in relation to the public revenue," and is so framed that those Senators who believed that one such act, and only one, had been committed, could assent to it; its language is yet broad enough to include several such acts; and so it may have been regarded by some of those who voted for it. But though the accusation is thus comprehensive in the censures it implies, there is no such certainty of time, place, or circumstance, as to exhibit the particular conclusion of fact or law which induced any one Senator to vote for it. And it may well have happened, that whilst one Senator believed that some particular act embraced in the resolution, was an arbitrary and unconstitutional assumption of power; others of the majority may have deemed that very act both constitutional and expedient, or, if not expedient—yet still within the pale of the Constitution.

And thus a majority of the senators may have been enabled to concur, in a vague and undefined accusation, that the President, in the course of "the late executive proceedings in relation to the public revenue," had violated the Constitution and laws, whilst, if a separate vote had been taken in respect to each particular act, included within the general terms, the accusers of the President might, on any such vote, have been found in the minority.

Still further to exemplify this feature of the proceeding, it is important to be remarked, that the resolution, as originally offered to the Senate, specified, with adequate precision, certain acts of the president, which it denounced as a violation of the Constitution and laws; and that it was not until the very close of the debate, and when, perhaps, it was apprehended that a majority might not sustain the specific accusation contained in it, that the resolution was so modified as to assume its present form. A more striking illustration of the soundness and necessity of the rules which forbid vague and indefinite generalities, and require a reasonable certainty in all judicial allegations; and a more glaring instance of the violation of those rules, has seldom been exhibited.

In this view of the resolution it must certainly be regarded, not as a vindication of any particular provision of the law or the Constitution, but simply as an official rebuke or condemnatory sentence, too general and indefinite to be easily repelled, but yet sufficiently precise to bring into discredit the conduct and motives of the Executive. But whatever it may have been intended to accomplish, it is obvious that the vague, general, and abstract form of the resolution, is in perfect keeping with those other departures from first principles and settled improvements in jurisprudence, so properly the boast of free countries in modern times.—And it is not too much to say, of the whole of these proceedings, that if they shall be approved and sustained by an intelligent people, then will that great contest with arbitrary power, which had established in statutes, in bills of rights, in sacred charters, and in constitutions of Government, the right of every citizen, to a notice before trial, to a hearing before conviction, and to an impartial tribunal for deciding on the charge, have been waged in vain

If the resolution had been left in its original form, it is not to be presumed that it could ever have received the assent of a majority of the Senate, for the acts therein specified as violations of the Constitution and laws were clearly within the limits of the Executive authority. They are the "dismissing the late Secretary of the Treasury, because he would not, contrary to his sense of his own duty, remove the money of the U. States in deposite with the Bank of the U States and its branches, in conformity with the President's opinion; and appointing his successor to effect such removal, which has been done." But as no other specification has been substituted, and as these were the "Executive proceedings in relation to the public revenue," principally referred to in the course of the discussion, they will doubtless be generally regarded as the acts intended to be denounced as "an assumption of authority and

power not conferred by the Constitution or laws, but in derogation of both." It is therefore due to the occasion that a condensed summary of the views of the Executive in respect to them, should be here exhibited.

By the Constitution, "the Executive power is vested in a President of the United States." Among the duties imposed upon him and which he is sworn to perform, is that of "taking care that the laws be faithfully executed." Being thus made responsible for the entire action of the Executive Department, it was but reasonable that the power of appointing, overseeing, and controlling those who execute the laws—a power in its nature executive—should remain in his hands. It is, therefore, not only his right, but the Constitution makes it his duty, to "nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate appoint," all officers of the United States whose appointments are not in the Constitution otherwise provided for," with a proviso that the appointment of inferior officers may be vested in the President alone, in the Courts of Justice, or in the Heads of Departments.

The executive power vested in the Senate, is neither that of "nominating" nor "appointing" It is merely a check upon the executive power of appointment. If individuals are proposed for appointment by the President, by them deemed incompetent or unworthy, they may withhold their consent, and the appointment cannot be made. They check the action of the Executive, but cannot, in relation to those very subjects, act themselves, nor direct him. Selections are still made by the President, and the negative given to the Senate, without diminishing his responsibility, furnishes an additional guarantee to the country that the subordinate executive, as well as the judicial offices, shall be filled with worthy and competent men.

The whole executive power being vested in the President, who is responsible for its exercise, it is a necessary consequence, that he should have a right to employ agents of his own choice to aid him in the performance of his duties, and to discharge them when he is no longer willing to be responsible for their acts. In strict accordance with this principle, the power of removal, which, like that of appointment, is an original executive power, is left unchecked by the Constitution in relation to all executive officers, for whose conduct the President is responsible, while it is taken from him in relation to judicial officers, for whose acts he is not responsible. In the Government from which many of the fundamental principles of our system are derived, the Head of the Executive Department originally had power to appoint and remove at will all officers, Executive and judicial. It was to take the Judges out of this general power of removal, and thus make them independent of the Executive, that the tenure of their offices was changed to good behaviour. Nor is it conceivable, why they are placed, in our Constitution, upon a tenure different from that of all other officers appointed by the Executive, unless it be for the same purpose.

But if there were any just ground for doubt on the face of the Constitution, whether all executive officers are removable at the will of the President, it is obviated by the cotemporaneous construction of the instrument, and the uniform practice under it.

The power of removal was a topic of solemn debate in the Congress of 1789, while organizing the administrative departments of the Government, and it was finally decided, that the President derived from the Constitution, the power of removal, so far as it regards that department for whose acts he is responsible. Although the debate covered the whole ground, embracing the Treasury as well as all the other Executive Departments, it arose on a motion to strike out of the bill to establish a Department of Foreign Affairs, since called the Department of State, a clause declaring the Secretary "to be removable from office by the President of the United States." After that motion had been decided in the negative, it was perceived that these words did not convey the sense of the House of Representatives, in relation to the true source of the power of removal. With the avowed object of preventing any future inference, that this power was exercised by the President in virtue of a grant from Congress, when in fact that body considered it as derived from the Constitution, the words which had been the subject of debate were struck out, and in lieu thereof a clause was inserted in a provision concerning the Chief Clerk of the Department, which declared that "whenever the said principal officer shall be removed from office by the President of the United States, or in any other case of vacancy," the Chief Clerk should, during such vacancy, have charge of the papers of the office. This change having been made for the express purpose of declaring the sense of Congress, that the President derived the power of removal from the Constitution, the act as it passed has always been considered as a full expression of the sense of the Legislature on this important part of the American Constitution.

Here then we have the concurrent authority of President Washington, of the Senate, and the House of Representatives, numbers of whom had taken an active part in the Convention which framed the Constitution and in the State conventions which adopted it, that the President derived an unqualified power of removal from that instrument itself, which is "beyond the reach of Legislative authority." Upon this principle the Government has now been steadily administered for about forty-five years, during which there have been numerous removals made by the President or by his direction, embracing every grade of Executive officers, from the Heads of Departments to the messengers of Bureaus.

The Treasury Department, in the discussions of 1789, was considered on the same footing as the other Executive Departments, and in the act establishing it, the precise words were incorporated indicative of the sense of Congress, that the President derives his power to remove the Secretary from the Constitution, which appear in the act establishing the Department of Foreign Affairs. An Assistant Secretary of the Treasury was created, and it was provided that he should take charge of the books and papers of the Department, "whenever the Secretary shall be *removed* from office by the President of the United States." The Secretary of the Treasury being appointed by the President, and being considered as constitutionally removable by him, it appears never to have occurred to any one in the Congress of 1789, or since until very recently, that he was other than an Executive officer, the mere instrument of the Chief Magistrate in the execution of the laws, subject, like all other heads of departments, to his supervision and control. No such idea as an officer of the Congress can be found in the Constitution, or appears to have suggested itself to those who organized the Government. There are officers of each House, the appointment of which is authorized by the Constitution, but all officers referred to in that instrument, as coming within the appointing power of the President, whether established thereby, or created by law, are "Officers of the United States." No joint power of appointment is given to the two houses of Congress, nor is there any accountability to them as one body; but as soon as any officer is created by law, of whatever name or character, the appointment of the person or persons to fill it, devolves by the Constitution upon the President with the advice and consent of the Senate, unless it be an inferior officer and the appointment be vested by the law in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the Heads of Departments."

But at the time of the organization of the Treasury Department, an incident occurred which distinctively evinces the unanimous concurrence of the first Congress in the principle that the Treasury Department is wholly executive in its character and responsibilities. A motion was made to strike out the provision of the bill making it the duty of the Secretary "to digest and report plans for the improvement and management of the revenue, and for the support of public credit," on the ground that it would give the Executive Department of the Government too much influence and power in the Congress. The motion was not opposed on the ground that the Secretary was the officer of Congress and responsible to that body, which would have been conclusive, if admitted, but on other grounds which conceded his executive character throughout.

The whole discussion evinces an unanimous concurrence in the principle that the Secretary of the Treasury is wholly an Executive officer, and the struggle of the minority was to restrict his power as such. From that time down to the present, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Treasurer, Register, Comptrollers, Auditors and Clerks, who fill the offices of that department, have in the practice of the Government, been considered and treated as on the same footing with corresponding grades of officers in all the other Executive Departments.

The custody of the public property, under such regulations as may be prescribed by legislative authority, has always been considered an appropriate function of the Executive Department in this and all other Governments. In accordance with this principle, every species of property belonging to the United States, (excepting that which is in the use of the several co-ordinate departments of the Government, as means to aid them in performing their appropriate functions,) is in charge of officers appointed by the President, whether it be lands, or buildings, or merchandize, or provisions, or clothing, or arms and munitions of war. The superintendents and keepers of the whole are appointed by the President, and removable at his will.

Public money is but a species of public property. It cannot be raised by taxation or customs, nor brought into the treasury in any other way, except by law; but whenever or howsoever obtained, its custody always has been, and always must be, unless the Constitution be changed, intrusted to the Executive Department. No officer can be created by Congress for the purpose of taking charge of it, whose appointment would not, by the Constitution, at once devolve upon the President, and who would not be responsible to him for the faithful performance of his duties. The legislative power may undoubtedly bind him and the President, by any laws they may think proper to enact; they may prescribe in what place particular portions of the public money shall be kept, and for what reason it shall be removed, as they may direct that supplies for the army or navy shall be kept in particular stores; and it will be the duty of the President to see that the law is faithfully executed—yet will the custody remain in the Executive Department of the Government. Were the Congress to assume, with or without a legislative act, the power of appointing officers, independently of the President, to take the charge and custody of the public property contained in the military and naval arsenals, magazines and store houses, it is believed that such an act would be regarded by all as a palpable usurpation of executive power, subversive of the form as well as the fundamental principles of our Government. But where is the difference in principle, whether public property be in the form of arms, munitions of war, and supplies, or in gold and silver, or bank notes? None can be perceived—none is believed to exist. Congress cannot, therefore, take out of the hands of the Executive Department, the custody of the public property or money, without an assumption of executive power, and a subversion of the first principles of the Constitution.

The Congress of the United States have never passed an act imperatively directing that the public moneys shall be kept in any particular place or places. From the origin of the Government to the year 1816, the statute books were wholly silent on the subject. In 1789, a Treasurer was created, subordinate to the Secretary of the Treasury, and through him to the President. He was required to give bond, safely to keep, and faithfully to disburse the public moneys, without any direction as to the manner or places in which they should be kept.—By reference to the practice of the Government, it is found, that from its first organization, the Secretary of the Treasury, acting under the supervision of the President, designated the places in which the public moneys should be kept, and specially directed all transfers from place to place.—This practice was continued, with the silent acquiescence of Congress, from 1789 down to 1816, and although many banks were selected and discharged, and although a portion of the moneys were first placed in the State banks, and then in the former Bank of the United States, and upon the dissolution of that, were again transferred to the State banks, no legislation was thought necessary by Congress, and all the operations were originated and perfected by executive authority. The Secretary of the Treasury, responsible to the President, and with his approbation, made contracts and arrangements in relation to the whole subject matter, which was thus entirely committed to the direction of the President, under his responsibilities to the American people, and to those who were authorized to impeach and punish him for any breach of this important trust.

The act of 1816, establishing the Bank of the United States, directed the deposites of public money to be made in the bank and its branches, in places in which the said bank and branches thereof may be established, "unless the Secretary of the Treasury should otherwise order and direct," in which event, he was required to give his reasons to Congress. This was but a continuation of his pre-existing powers as the head of an Executive Department, to direct where the deposites should be made, with the superadded obligation of giving his reasons to Congress for making them elsewhere than in the Bank of the United States and its branches. It is not to be considered that this provision in any degree altered the relation between the Secretary of the Treasury and the President, as the responsible head of the Executive Department, or released the latter from his constitutional obligation to "take care that the laws be faithfully executed." On the contrary, it increased his responsibilities, by adding another to the long list of Laws which it was his duty to carry into effect.

It would be an extraordinary result, if, because the person charged by law with a public duty, is one of the Secretaries, it were less the duty of the President to see that law faithfully executed, than other laws enjoining duties upon subordinate officers or private citizens. If there be any difference, it would seem that the obligation is the stronger in relation to the former, because the neglect is in his presence, and the remedy at hand.

It cannot be doubted that it was the legal duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to order and direct the deposites of the public money to be made elsewhere than in the Bank of the United States, *whenever sufficient reasons existed for making the change.* If, in such a case, he neglected or refused to act, he would neglect or refuse to execute the law.—What would then be the sworn duty of the President? Could he say that the Constitution did not bind him to see the law faithfully executed, because it was one of his Secretaries, and not himself, upon whom the service was specially imposed? Might he not be asked whether there was any such limitation to his obligations prescribed in the Constitution? Whether he is not equally bound to take care that the laws be faithfully executed, whether they impose duties on the highest officer of the State, or the lowest subordinate in any of the departments? Might he not be told, that it was for the sole purpose of causing all executive officers, from the highest to the lowest, faithfully to perform the service required of them by law, that the people of the United States have made him their Chief Magistrate, and the Constitution has clothed him with the entire executive power of this Government? The principles implied in these questions appear too plain to need elucidation.

But here, also, we have a cotemporaneous construction of the act, which shows that it was not understood as in any way changing the relations between the President & Secretary of the Treasury, or as placing the latter out of Executive control, even in relation to the deposites of the public money. Nor on this point are we left to any equivocal testimony. The documents of the Treasury Department shows that the Secretary of the Treasury did apply to the President, and obtained his approbation and sanction to the original transfer of the public deposites to the present Bank of the United States, and did carry the measure into effect in obedience to his decision. They also show that transfers of the public deposites from the Branches of the Bank of the United States to State banks, at Chillicothe, Cincinnati, and Louisville, in 1819, were made with the approbation of the President, and by his authority. They show, that upon all important questions appertaining to his department, whether they related to the public deposites or other matters, it was the constant practice of the Secretary of the Treasury to obtain for his acts the approval and sanction of the President.

These acts and the principles on which they were founded, were known to all the departments of the Government, to Congress, and the country; and, until very recently, appear never to have been called in question.

Thus was it settled by the Constitution, the laws, and the whole practice of the Government that the entire executive power is vested in the President of the United States, that as incident to that power, the right of appointing and removing those officers who are to aid him in the execution of the laws, with such restrictions only as the Constitution prescribes, is vested in the President, that the Secretary of the Treasury is one of those officers, that the custody of the public property and money is an Executive function, which, in relation to the money has always been exercised through the Secretary of the Treasury and his subordinates, that in the performance of those duties, he is subject to the supervision and control of the President, and in all important measures having relation to them, consults the Chief Magistrate, and obtains his approval and sanction, that the law establishing the bank did not, as it could not, change the relation between the President and the Secretary, did not release the former from his obligation to see the law faithfully executed, nor the latter from the President's supervision and control, that afterwards, and before, the Secretary did in fact consult, and obtain the sanction of the President, to transfers and removals of the public deposites, and that all departments of the Government, and the nation itself, approved or acquiesced in these acts and principles, as in strict conformity with our Constitution and laws.

During the last year, the approaching termination, according to the provisions of its charter, and the solemn decision of the American people, of the Bank of the United States, made it expedient, and its exposed abuses and corruptions, made it, in my opinion, the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, to place the moneys of the United States in other depositories. The Secretary did not concur in that opinion, and declined giving the necessary order and direction. So glaring were the abuses and corruptions of the bank, so evident its fixed purpose to perseverance in them, and so palpable its design, by its money and power, to control the Government and change its character, that I deemed it the imperative duty of the executive authority, by the exertion of every power confided to it by the Constitution and laws, to check its career, and lessen its ability to do mischief, even in the painful alternative of dismissing the Head of one of the Departments. At the time the removal was made, other causes sufficient to justify it existed, but if they had not the Secretary would not have been dismissed for this cause only.

His place I supplied by one whose opinions were well known to me, and whose frank expression of them, in another situation, and whose generous sacrifices of interest and feeling, when unexpectedly called to the station he now occupies, ought forever to have shielded his motives from suspicion, and his character from reproach. In accordance with the opinions long before expressed by him, he proceeded, with my sanction, to make arrangements for depositing the moneys of the United States in other safe institutions.

The resolution of the Senate, as originally framed, and as passed if it refers to these acts, presupposes a right in that body to interfere with this exercise of executive power. If the principle be once admitted, it is not difficult to perceive where it may end. If, by a mere denunciation like this resolution, the President should ever be induced to act, in a matter of official duty, contrary to the honest convictions of his own mind, in compliance with the wishes of the Senate, the constitutional independence of the Executive Department would be as effectually destroyed, and its power as effectually transferred to the Senate, as if that end had been accomplished by an amendment of the Constitution. But if the Senate have a right to interfere with the executive powers, they have also the right to make that interference effective; and if the assertion of the power implied in the resolution be silently acquiesced in, we may reasonably apprehend that it will be followed, at some future day, by an attempt at actual enforcement. The Senate may refuse, except on the condition that he will surrender his opinions to theirs and obey their will, to perform their own constitutional functions; to pass the necessary laws; to sanction appropriations proposed by the House of Representatives, and to confirm proper nominations made by the President. It has already been maintained (and it is not conceivable that the resolution of the Senate can be based on any other principle) that the Secretary of the Treasury is the officer of Congress, and independent of the President; that the President has no right to control him, and consequently none to remove him. With the same propriety, and on similar grounds, may the Secretay of State, the Secretaries of War and the Navy, and the Postmaster General, each in succession, be declared independent of the President, the subordinates of Congress, and removable only with the concurrence of the Senate. Followed to its consequences, this principle will be found effectually to destroy one co-ordinate department of the Government, to concentrate in the hands of the Senate the whole executive power, and to leave the President as powerless as he would be useless—the shadow of authority after the substance had departed.

The time and the occasion which have called forth the resolution of the Senate, seem to impose upon me an additional obligation not to pass it over in silence. Nearly forty-five years had the President exercised, without a question as to his rightful authority, those powers for the recent assumption of which he is now denounced. The vicissitudes of peace and war had attended our Government; violent parties, watchful to take advantage of any seeming usurpation on the part of the Executive, had distracted our counsels; frequent removals, or forced resignations in every sense tantamount to removals, had been made of the Secretary and other officers of the Treasury; and yet, in no one instance is it known, that any man, whether patriot or partisan, had raised his voice against it as a violation of the Constitution. The expediency and justice of such changes, in reference to public officers of all grades, have frequently been the topics of discussion; but the constitutional right of the President to appoint, control, and remove the head of the Treasury, as well as all other departments, seems to have been universally conceded. And what is the occasion upon which other principles have been first officially asserted? The Bank of the United States, a great moneyed monopoly, had attempted to obtain a renewal of its charter, by controlling the elections of the people and the action of the Government. The use of its corporate funds and power in that attempt, was fully disclosed; and it was made known to the President that the corporation was putting in train the same course of measures, with the view of making another vigorous effort, through an interference in the elections of the people, to control public opinion and force the Government to yield to its demands. This, with its corruption of the press, its violation of its charter, its exclusion of the Government Directors from its proceedings, its neglect of duty, and arrogant pretensions, made it, in the opinion of the President, incompatible with the public interest and the safety of our institutions, should it be longer employed as the fiscal agent of the treasury. A Secretary of the Treasury, appointed in the recess of the Senate, who had not been confirmed by that body, and whom the President might or might not at his pleasure nominate to them, refused to do what his superior in the Executive Department considered the most imperative of his duties, and became in fact, however innocent his motive, the protector of the bank. And on this occasion it is discovered for the first time, that those who framed the Constitution misunderstood it; that the first Congress and all its successors have been under a delusion; that the practice of forty-five years, is but a continued usurpation; that the Secretary of the Treasury is not responsible to the President; and that to remove him is a violation of the Constitution and laws, for which the President deserves to stand forever dishonored on the journals of the Senate.

There are also some other circumstances connected with the discussion and passage of the resolution, to which I feel it to be, not only my right, but my duty, to refer. It appears by the journals of the Senate, that among the twenty-six Senators who voted for the resolution on its final passage, and who had supported it in debate, in its original form, were one of the Senators from the State of Maine, the two Senators from New Jersey, and one of the Senators from Ohio. It also appears by the same journal, and by the files of the Senate, that the Legislature of these States had severally expressed their opinions in respect to the Executive proceedings drawn in question before the Senate.

[Here follow the resolutions of the Legislatures of New Jersey, Maine, and Ohio, approving of the general policy of the Administration and of the removal of the Deposites, and directing their Senators to vote against their restoration.]

It is thus seen that four Senators have declared by their votes that the President, in the executive proceedings in relation to the revenue, had been guilty of the impeachable offence of "assuming upon himself authority and power not conferred by the Constitution and laws, but in derogation of both," whilst the Legislatures of their respective States had deliberately approved those very proceedings, as consistent with the Constitution, and demanded by the public good. If these four votes had been given in accordance with the sentiments of the Legislatures, as above expressed, there would have been but twenty-two votes out of forty-six for censuring the President and the unprecedented record of his conviction could not have been placed upon the journals of the Senate.

In thus referring to the resolutions and instructions of the State Legislatures, I disclaim and repudiate all authority or design to interfere with the responsibility due from members of the Senate to their own consciences, their constituents, and their country. The facts now stated belong to the history of these proceedings, and are important to the just development of the principles and interests involved in them, as well as to the proper vindication of the Executive Department; and with that view, and that view only, are they here made the topic of remark.

The dangerous tendency of the doctrine which denies to the President the power of supervising, directing, and removing the Secretary of the Treasury, in like manner with the other executive officers, would soon be manifest in practice, were the doctrine to be established. The President is the direct Representative of the American people, but the Secretaries are not. If the Secretary of the Treasury be independent of the President in the execution of the laws, then there is no direct responsibility to the people of that important branch of this Government, to which is committed the care of the national finances. And it is in the power of the Bank of the United States, or any other corporation, body of men, or individuals, if a Secretary shall be found to accord with them in opinion, or can be induced in practice to promote their views, to control, through him, the whole action of the Government, (so far as it is exercised by his department,) in defiance of the Chief Magistrate elected by the people and responsible to them.

But the evil tendency of the particular doctrine adverted to, though sufficiently serious, would be as nothing in comparison with the pernicious consequences which would inevitably flow from the approbation and allowance by the people, and the practice by the Senate, of the unconstitutional power of arraigning and censuring the official conduct of the Executive, in the manner recently pursued. Such proceedings are eminently calculated to unsettle the foundations of the Government; to disturb the harmonious action of its different departments; and to break down the checks and balances by which the wisdom of its framers sought to ensure its stability and usefulness.

The honest differences of opinion which occasionally exist between the Senate and the President, in regard to matters in which both are obliged to participate are sufficiently embarrassing. But if the course recently adopted by the Senate shall hereafter be frequently pursued, it is not only obvious that the harmony of the relations between the President and the Senate will be destroyed, but that other and graver effects will ultimately ensue. If the censures of the Senate be submitted to by the President, the confidence of the people in his ability and virtue, and the character and usefulness of his administration, will soon be at an end, and the real power of the Government will fall into the hands of a body, holding their offices for long terms, not elected by the People, and not to them directly responsible. If on the other hand, the illegal censures of the Senate should be resisted by the President, collisions and angry controversies might ensue, discreditable in their progress, and in the end compelling the people to adopt the conclusion, either that their Chief Magistrate was unworthy of their respect, or that the Senate was chargeable with calumny and injustice. Either of these results would impair public confidence in the perfection of the system, and lead to serious alterations of its frame work, or to the practical abandonment of some of its provisions.

The influence of such proceedings on the other Departments of the Government, and more especially on the States, could not fail to be extensively pernicious. When the judges in the last resort of official conduct, themselves overleap the bounds of their authority, as prescribed by the Constitution, what general disregard of its provisions might not their example be expected to produce? And who does not perceive that such contempt of the Federal Constitution, by one of the most important departments, would hold out the strongest temptation to resistance on the part of the State sovereignties, whenever they shall suppose their just rights to have been invaded? Thus all the independent departments of the Government, and the States which compose our confederated Union, instead of attending to their appropriate duties, and leaving those who may offend, to be reclaimed or punished in the manner pointed out in the Constitution, would fall to mutual crimination and recrimination, and give to the people, confusion and anarchy, instead of order and law; until at length some form of aristocratic power would be established on the ruins of the Constitution, or the States be broken into separate communities.

Far be it from me to charge, or insinuate that the present Senate of the U. States intend, in the most distant way, to encourage such a result. It is not of their motives or designs, but only of the tendency of their acts, that it is my duty to speak. It is, if possible, to make Senators themselves sensible of the danger which lurks under the precedent set in their resolution; and at any rate to perform my duty, as the responsible Head of one of the co-equal departments of the Government, that I have been compelled to point out the consequences to which the discussion and passage of the resolution may lead, if the tendency of the measure be not checked in its inception.

It is due to the high trust with which I have been charged; to those who may be called to succeed me in it; to the representatives of the people, whose constitutional prerogative has been unlawfully assumed; to the people and to the States; and to the Constitution they have established; that I should not permit its provisions to be broken down by such an attack on the Executive Department, without at least some effort "to preserve, protect and defend," them. With this view, and with the reasons which have been stated, I do hereby SOLEMNLY PROTEST against the aforementioned proceedings of the Senate, as unauthorized by the Constitution; contrary to its spirit and to several of its express provisions; subversive of that distribution of the powers of the Government which it has ordained and established; destructive to the checks and safeguards by which those powers were intended, on the one hand, to be controlled, and on the other hand to be protected; and calculated by their immediate and collateral effects, by their character and tendency, to concentrate in the hands of a body not directly amenable to the people, a degree of influence and power dangerous to their liberties, and fatal to the Constitution of their choice.

The resolution of the Senate contains an imputation upon my private as well as upon my public character; and as it must stand forever on their journals, I cannot close this substitute for that defence which I have not been allowed to present in the ordinary form, without remarking, that I have lived in vain, if it be necessary to enter into a formal vindication of my character and purposes from such an imputation. In vain do I bear upon my person, enduring memorials of that contest in which American liberty was purchased—in vain have I since periled property, fame, and life, in defence of the rights and privileges so dearly bought—in vain am I now, without a personal aspiration, or the hope of individual advantage, encountering responsibilities and dangers, from which, by mere inactivity in relation to a single point, I might have been exempt—if any serious doubt can be entertained as to the purity of my purposes and motives. If I had been ambitious, I should have sought an alliance with that powerful institution, which even now aspires to no divided empire. If I had been venal, I should have sold myself to its designs—had I preferred personal comfort and official ease to the performance of my arduous duty, I should have ceased to molest it. In the history of conquerors and usurpers, never, in the fire of youth, nor in the vigor of manhood, could I find an attraction to lure me from the path of duty; and now, I shall scarcely find an inducement to commence their career of ambition, when gray hairs and a decaying frame, instead of inviting to toil and battle, call me to the contemplation of other worlds, when conquerors cease to be honored, and usurpers expiate their crimes.

The only ambition I can feel, is to acquit myself to Him to whom I must soon render an account of my stewardship, to serve my fellow-men and live respected and honored in the history of my country No; the ambition which leads me on, is an anxious desire and a fixed determination, to return to the people, unimpaired, the sacred trust they have confided to my charge—to heal the wounds of the Constitution and preserve it from further violation; to persuade my countrymen, so far as I may, that it is not in a splendid Government, supported by powerful monopolies and aristocratical establishments, that they will find happiness, or their liberties protection; but in a plain system, void of pomp—protecting all, and granting favors to none—dispensing its blessings like the dews of Heaven, unseen and unfelt, save in the freshness and beauty they contribute to produce. It is such a Government that the genius of our people requires such a one only under which our States may remain for ages to come, united, prosperous, and free. If the Almighty Being who has hitherto sustained and protected me, will but vouchsafe to make my feeble powers instrumental to such a result, I shall anticipate with pleasure the place to be assigned me in the history of my country, and die contented with the belief, that I have contributed, in some small degree, to increase the value and prolong the duration, of American Liberty.

To the end that the resolution of the Senate may not be hereafter drawn into precedent, with the authority of silent acquiesence on the part of the Executive Department; and to the end, also, that my motives and views in the Executive proceedings denounced in that resolution, may be known to my fellow citizens, to the world, and to all posterity, I respectfully request that this message and protest may be entered at length on the Journal of the Senate.

ANDREW JACKSON.

April 15, 1834.

WASHINGTON, APRIL 22.

Another Chapter of History.—The following Message from the President of the United States to the Senate, was received and read in that body, at the opening of yesterday's sitting.

To the Senate of the United States:

Having reason to believe that certain passages contained in my Message and Protest, transmitted to the Senate on the 17th instant, may be misunderstood, I think it proper to state that it was not my intention to deny, in the said Message, the power and right of the Legislative Department to provide by law for the custody, safe keeping, and disposition of the public money and property of the United States.

Although I am well satisfied that such a construction is not warranted by any thing contained in that Message, yet aware, from experience, that detached passages of an argumentative document, when disconnected from their context, and considered without reference to previous limitations, and the particular positions they were intended to refute or to establish, may be made to bear a construction varying altogether from the sentiments really entertained and intended to be expressed; and deeply solicitous that my views on this point should not, either now or hereafter, be misapprehended, I have deemed it due to the gravity of the subject, to the great interests it involves, and to the Senate, as well as to myself, to embrace the earliest opportunity to make this communication.

I admit, without reserve, as I have before done, the constitutional power of the Legislature to provide by law the place or places in which the public money or other property is to be deposited; and to make such regulations concerning its custody, removal, or disposition, as they may think proper to enact. Nor do I claim for the Executive any right to the possession or disposition of the property or treasure, or any authority to interfere with the same, except when such possession, position, or authority, is given to him by law. do I claim the right in any manner to interfere with the person entrusted with any property or treasure, unless he be an officer appointment, under the Constitution, devolved upon the President alone, or in tion with the Senate, and for whose constitutionally responsible.

As the Message and Protest referred to pear on the Journal of the Senate, among the recorded documents of the unwilling that opinions should be imputed even through misconstruction, which tained in it; and more particularly that I may not be supposed to claim my successors, any power or authority granted, by the Constitution and laws, dent. I have, therefore, respectfully this communication may be considered Message, and that it may be entered the Journals of the Senate.

ANDREW JACKSON.

April 21, 1834.

This Message gave rise at once to a mated (though incidental) debate; whole day was consumed in a discu growing out of the original Message amendment to it.

FROM THE NEW YORK ANTIQUARIAN.

Backing out.—It will be seen by the cord of the Senate proceedings, that the President's advisers recall their own act; and alarmed at the burst of indignation, excited in every that does not harbor the heart of a the monstrous doctrines of Executive er, asserted in the Protest—have for him an explanatory message, which ports to qualify, what he has "resolved" may be misapprehended, in guage of the protest.

The utter and irreconcileable incongruency of the sentiments of the Protest and of the Postscript, can in no way be so readily exposed, as by printing each in parrallel columns—as thus.

FROM THE PROTEST.

Public money is but a species of public property. It cannot be raised by taxation or customs, nor brought into the treasury in any other way, except by law; but whenever or howsoever obtained, *its custody always has been, and always must be,* unless the constitution be changed, intrusted to the Executive Department.—*No officer can be created by Congress* for the purpose of taking charge of it, whose appointment would not, by the constitution, at once devolve on the President, and who would not be responsible to him for the faithful performance of his duties. The legislative power may undoubtedly bind the President by any laws that they may think proper to enact; they may prescribe in what place particular portions of the public monies shall be kept, and for what reason it may be removed, as they may direct that supplies for the army or navy shall be kept in particular stores; and it will be the duty of the President to see that the law is faithfully executed—yet will the custody remain in the Executive Department of the Government. *Were the Congress to assume, with or without a legislative act,* the power of appointing officers independently of the President, to take the charge and custody of the public property contained in the military and naval arsenals, magazines and store-houses, it is believed that such an act would be regarded by all as a palpable usurpation of Executive power, subversive of the form as well as the fundamental principles of our Government. But where is the difference in principle, whether the public property be in the form of arms, munitions of war, and supplies, or in gold or silver, or bank notes? None can be perceived—none is believed to exist. *Congress cannot therefore, take out of the hands of the Executive Department the custody* of the public property or money, without an assumption of Executive power, and a subversion of the first principles of the constitution.

FROM THE PROTEST.

I admit, without reserve, as I have done, the constitutional power of the Legislature to provide by law the place or places in which the public monies shall be kept, and for what reason it may be removed, as they may direct that supplies for the army or navy shall be kept in particular stores; and it will be the duty of the President to see that the law is faithfully executed—yet will the custody remain in the Executive Department of the Government. *Were the Congress to assume, without a legislative act,* the power of appointing officers independently of the President, to take the charge and custody of the public property contained in the military and naval arsenals, magazines and store-houses, it is believed that such an act would be regarded by all as a palpable usurpation of Executive power, subversive of the form as well as the fundamental principles of our Government. But where is the difference in principle, whether the public property be in the form of arms, munitions of war, and supplies, or in gold or silver, or bank notes? None can be perceived—none is believed to exist. *Congress cannot therefore, take out of the hands of the Executive Department the custody* of the public property or money, without an assumption of Executive power, and a subversion of the first principles of the constitution.

We pray attention to the passages in ics.

In one breath, "the custody" of the lic monies must be exclusively in the utive; and Congress cannot create an independent of the President, to take of it. In another, the right of Congress provide by law for the "custody" of the lic moneys is directly admitted, and disclaimer of any authority to interfere the person entrusted with the public sure, the right of Congress to appoint agent or trustee, independent of the dent, is indirectly but plainly asserted. There is no escape from these palpable contradictions; and the only explanation is the attempt to fritter away the arrogant and unsupportable pretensions of the Protest that the worthy and lofty stand, taken by the instant by the Senate, in defence of our own rights and of the Constitution, has defeated the conspirators from their purpose.

Let this stand be persevered in. The People are with the Senate and together will disenthrall the country.

A thought worthy of herself.—"Where two hearts, united by long, tried and faithful friendship, are divorced by death, the survivor dies."—*Mrs. Hemans.*

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 29, 1834

The indisposition of the Editor prevents remarks upon the extraordinary recantation made by the President, of one of the most offensive doctrines of the Protest. The same cause will account for the failure to state the proceedings of Congress, and many errors in the present paper.

Extract of a letter from a Member of Congress to a friend in this place, dated

WASHINGTON, APRIL 24.

"We shall probably pass the Appropriation bills, and a portion of the ordinary bills, private bills, &c., now before Congress, and adjourn early in June:—such seems at present to be the prevailing opinion; as it is the pleasure of the powers that be, that nothing more shall be done. A Bill, however, has been reported from the Committee of Ways and Means and now before the House, providing that certain State Banks, to be selected by the Secretary of the Treasury, shall hereafter the permanent depositories of the public moneys; it is doubtless, the wish of the administration party to pass this bill, but they can have no hope of its passing the Senate, consequently, we must leave the public moneys in the hands of the President and His Secretary to do as they please with them. He contends by his late Protest, he has a right to do.

"His Protest, with its second edition, or supplementary, is generally regarded as not reconcilable in their doctrines, but as a manifestation of a disposition to carry out the same high-toned principles which dictated the violation of the law in removing the deposites.

"The elections in Virginia which are now coming in, furnish already, as the Virginia election say, undoubted proof, that the result will give an overwhelming majority in their next Legislature, opposed to the administration, Van Buren, and Rives. The Speaker Stephenson, who you know, for some time had his eye on the mission to England, seems now, to have a cloud cast over all his prospects.—For his partisan and thorough going course of servility, and perversion of all his influence in the House *out of it*, to justify and sustain all the measures of the Administration, in its recent measures, has destroyed his popularity at home, and in the late elections, which have been held in all the counties of his district, a single member has been elected who is not opposed to the Administration. It is also said the Senate will probably in the event of his nomination as minister reject him; but I think it more probable that he will not be rejected, but sent out after the adjournment.

Messrs. Clay, Mr. Webster, Mr. Preston, Mr. Bell, and Mr. Forsyth, noticed last week as being absent, have returned to their seats in the Senate.

It appears that the President caused his Protest to be altered on the morning after it had been presented to the Senate, and before it had been published. The alteration was effected in the following manner:

In consequence of Mr. Sprague observing that he had noticed on Thursday that there were expressions in the original, as found in the printed copies, a desire to examine the original was expressed, and behold! it had been altered. Several inquiries were now made as to the how, the where, and the by whom. The Secretary was *told* to make a statement, the document having been left in his possession. The trembling man now stated that it had been altered by Mr. Donelson the private Secretary of the President of the U. S. The Senate sir, precisely at what time he did it," said Mr. Clay. "On the Friday following the day succeeding to the one on which it was sent, and read to the Senate, Mr. Donelson called on me, and said there were some verbal mistakes which must be altered, and he altered them."

Then," said Mr. Clay, "I call upon the people and the whole country to witness, that the day after a document sent to the Senate by the President of the United States was read, and debated, the President sends his Secretary to the Clerk of the Senate, alters the document, and sends it out to the world, with its most odious features concealed."

Such is the state of things here. Never did I see a losing hand so wretchedly. The Senate adjourned without coming to a decision on the point of order, and Mr. Kane [illegible] has the floor for to morrow. In the mean time the same subject will come up in the House of Representatives to-morrow. Tremendous storms ahead.

The principal alterations were, the insertion of the word "*the*" in several places instead of the word "*his*," so as to make it read "the Secretary" instead of "his (the President's) Secretary."

Trade to Liverpool, direct.—The reader will find in our advertising columns, that five fine vessels are now receiving freight at Wilmington for Liverpool, and they will be pleased to learn that they have just made successful voyages to and from that port. Many considerations combine to make this a desirable circumstance to North Carolina. It will lessen our dependence on Northern Cities, and greatly increase the profits of our citizens; a result which, we are glad to hear, has followed to a remarkable extent, where shipments made by merchants of this State.

We take pleasure therefore, in calling the attention of those interested in sustaining this enterprise.

We are requested to state, that the Rev. Mr. Wade, the Burman Missionary of the Baptist Church, accompanied by his wife and two Native Christians, fruits of the Mission, may be expected in Fayetteville by the Southern Stage on Thursday the 8th of May, and will remain till the Stage leaves for Raleigh on Friday. He expects to preach on the evening of his arrival. He also expects to preach in Raleigh on Sabbath morning the 11th May.

The Virginia Elections.—We have received returns from 63 counties in Virginia, which give 52 Opposition and 20 Administration members. The Richmond Enquirer, however, says that these counties have elected 38 Opposition, 33 Administration, and 2 doubtful members. The difference between the statements may easily be accounted for. We presume that the Enquirer includes among the Administration members all those who are opposed to the United States Bank. This is evidently not the true test of parties in Virginia. That State is almost unanimous in denying the constitutionality of the U. S. Bank.

It is upon the ground of Executive usurpation that the above 52 opposition members have been elected, and we have no doubt they will at the next Session of the Legislature, support the re-election of Mr. Leigh to the Senate and denounce the removal of the deposites.

New Bank.—The Books of Subscription are to remain open until the first of May.—We subjoin a statement of the amount of Stock taken, so far as *official* returns have been made to the Commissioner:

Raleigh	$138,800
Newbern	72,500
Tarboro'	60,200
Halifax	11,200
Milton	16,600
Fayetteville	6,700
Hillsboro'	1,000
Wilmington	6,500
Charlotte	43,000
Morganton	30,000
Washington	100
	$386,600
State Subscripton, at present	150,000

In addition to the above, it is understood that more than $100,000 have been subscribed in Rockingham county alone. It is therefore reduced to certainty that the sum required for commencing the operations of the Bank has been raised.

Raleigh Register.

We understand that $6,000 were subscribed in this place during the present week to the capital stock of the Bank of North Carolina, and that, it is expected, a considerable sum will be added before the books are closed.—*Salisbury Watchman.*

On the State docket of last Superior Court for the county of Surry, stood together in immediate succession, five cases, the State against as many individuals sur-named *King*. The Solicitor, Mr. *Alexander*, pressed for trial in each case; they were, however, all continued, one after another, by reason of the strong affidavits of the defendants.—Judge Strange who presided, immediately on the continuance of the last case, took up his pen, and with a good humored smile, hastily wrote the following and sent it across the bar to Mr. Alexander, who, though a man of unusual good temper, was a little fretted at the obstinacy of the *Kings*—

"As SOVEREIGNS *ancient Alexander* trod,
O'er *modern one* is quite another thing,
Though scattered thick as hops along his road,
He cannot triumph o'er a single KING!"

Greensborough Patriot.

John H. Eaton has been appointed by the President of the United States, with the advice and consent of the Senate, to be Governor of the Territory of Florida, to succeed Governor DUVAL, whose term of service has expired. The nomination, made to the Senate some days ago, was confirmed yesterday.

National Intelligencer.

Mr. Senator Preston, on his arrival at Baltimore on Saturday, was welcomed at the wharf by numbers of People, and there briefly addressed them, and was afterwards received and heard with much enthusiasm at the Exchange.

Mr. Webster's return from Boston to resume his place in the Senate appears to have been through thronged avenues. Besides the mark of popular respect tendered to him at New York, on the day of the Whig celebration, he was, on the day following, received by invitation, and with acclamations of thousands, at the Merchant's Exchange, on which occasion he is said to have delivered a neat and happy speech. At Baltimore, on his arrival there, although it was Sunday, he, with Mr. Binney, who was returning in company from Philadelphia, was received at the wharf by the cheers of thousands of people. Again, at the Monumental Square, Mr. Webster was obliged to address the People. Mr. Binney, being so called upon by the assembled People as to be obliged to appear, addressed them from the balcony of Barnum's Hotel, in the most effective manner.

These incidents shew an excitement in the public mind greater than any that has existed for twenty years past.—*Nat. Int.*

The Jubilee at Philadelphia, in honor of the triumph of Whig principles at the late Election in the City of New York, which took place on Tuesday afternoon last, went off with great *eclat*. A very large deputation (two or three hundred) of the Whigs of New York, with badges, &c. attended the Festival, with the gallant miniature frigate *Constitution*, by whose aid they gained the victory in the late three days' contest. JOHN SERGEANT, WM. J. DUANE, and JOSIAH RANDALL, addressed the People on the occasion, as also did the eloquent organ of the New York Delegation.

A Connecticut Editor threatens a contemporary, that if he continues to repeat his "insulting interrogatories," he may think it best to "procure a good cowhide," and proceed to settle the following question *experimentally*, namely—which is the most durable, cowhide or *calf-skin*.

From the National Intelligencer.

The President's Message to the Senate, containing his exposition of his own rights and the duties of the two Houses of Congress, has produced every where as great a sensation at least as within the walls of the Capitol. Had it appeared a month earlier, it is hardly too much to say that Virginia, in her elections, would have spoken with an unbroken voice against the high-toned prerogative doctrines of the Executive, as developed in that document.

The following notice, copied from the Baltimore papers of yesterday morning, shews the course which the People of the patriotic city of Baltimore are taking on the occasion:

TOWN MEETING.

The President of the United States having, by his late protest sent to the Senate, made a direct appeal to the People of the United States for their decision on the principles advanced in that document, it is deemed expedient that the sentiments of the citizens of BALTIMORE should be promptly expressed. It is therefore requested that those who are opposed to the doctrines of said protest, assemble in Town Meeting, THIS (Wednesday) AFTERNOON, the 23d instant, at 3 o'clock, in Monument Square, to take the subject into consideration.

The meeting will be organized at half past three o'clock precisely. Several addresses will be delivered.

WHIG FESTIVAL AT PHILADELPHIA.

Tuesday the 22d was the day fixed upon for the great Whig Festival at Philadelphia, in honor of the civil victory achieved at the New York polls a few days ago. The reader may be interested in the following "note of preparation," which we take from the Philadelphia papers, of Monday last:

"Some idea may be formed of the extent of the preparations for the GREAT WHIG FESTIVAL, in honor of the late glorious triumph of the Whigs in New York, from the following items. In addition to the animals that are to be roasted whole, there will be *five hundred* rounds of beef; *three hundred* hams; *three hundred* beeves' tongues; *fifteen thousand loaves* of bread; EIGHTY butts of beer and ale, &c.

Three Military Bands are to be stationed at different points of the enclosure, to enliven the scene with appropriate national airs.

The number of guests, it is expected, will exceed *twenty thousand*.

Fill the blank in the subjoined extract with the word *Representatives*, instead of the word *Commons*, which stands there in the original, and the state of things now existing in this country is most aptly delineated by it. The extract is from Edmund Burke's Pamphlet, published in 1791–2, entitled "Thoughts on the causes of the present discontents."

"The virtue, spirit, and essence of the House of ——, consists in its being the express image of the feelings of the Nation. An addressing House of —— and a petitioning Nation: an House of —— full of confidence, when the Nation is plunged in despair; who vote thanks, when the public opinion calls upon them for impeachments; who are eager to grant, when the general voice calls upon them to account, who in all disputes between the People and the Administration presume against the People, but refuse to enquire into their provocations; this is an unnatural and monstrous state of things in the Constitution. Such an assembly is not, to any popular purpose, a House of *Commons*. This change from a state of delegation to a course of acting as from original power, is the way in which all popular magistracies have been perverted."

The last sentence in this extract applies, with irresistible force, to the course and conduct of the Executive, and to the doctrines delivered by its authority. We have now a popular Magistrate who declares he will not cease his "experiments" in government and finance, if every man, woman, and child, in the United States, should implore him to do so; and we have a House of Representatives which sustains him in such declarations.

Nat. Int.

No sooner does the Globe hear of a bank failure, or a misfortune to a merchant or a manufacturer, than forthwith it denominates the whole a Bank scheme. Several hundred merchants have failed, to accommodate the United States Bank; four banks closed their doors in the District of Columbia, one in Baltimore, one or two in New Jersey, one in Vermont, and several in other States, all with a view of pleasing the United States Bank; several hundred manufacturers, in different parts of the Union, have shut up their manufactories, and dismissed thousands of their hands, just by way of civility to the United States Bank; and we suppose stocks went down, labor ceased, internal improvement closed, commerce languished, and all the other distinctive signs of the hard times appeared, just to please the United States Bank!! This is the logic of the Globe; and though one can scarcely find a Jackson man to take the whole dose at once, yet, divided into suitable doses, the whole have been taken, and, though not believed, reasserted.

U. S. Gaz.

"I take the Responsibility"—A gentleman having a valuable ship on the stocks, directed her to be got ready to launch by a certain time. The time came, the tide was full, and the owner thinking the preparations not quite complete, and unwilling to hazard the attempt of putting the ship into the water, ordered the launch to be deferred. A fellow standing by, who had not a dollar in the world, said, "Let her run, Mr. ——; let her run—I'll take the responsibility." "*You'll* take the responsibility, will you," said the owner, "and who the d—l will pay for the ship?" A good hint for the man who manages our ship of state.

Caspar Hauser.—This mysterious being seems destined to keep the mystery-loving Germans occupied for some time. At present there exists, we believe we may say rages, a fierce controversy whether Casper Hauser killed himself or not. Several ingenious men have maintained the affirmative of the proposition, and it is yet so much in doubt, that we observe in almost every German paper the announcement of a new pamphlet on the subject. What a delightful leaf for the bibliography of some Dibdin a hundred years hence. The present opinion seems to be, that Caspar Hauser committed suicide.

A Washington Correspondent of the Journal of Commerce, thus writes.

The President and the Senate are now at issue, and you will shortly see further demonstrations of hostility on both sides. The Senate will refuse the appropriations, and the President will adjourn Congress and carry on the Government without them.—The Senate will reject all nominations of importance, and the President will appoint what officers he pleases. No one can look at the present state of things without foreseeing this result.

From a letter in the same paper, referring to the clearing of the galleries of the Senate, on Friday, we make this extract:

Towards the close of his speech, in the course of some general remarks, he, Mr. *Leigh*, had occasion to allude to Mr. CLAY as the pacificator of the Tariff question. Immediately the feelings of the galleries burst forth in unrestrained applause. The Vice President promptly ordered the galleries to be cleared, to the extreme chagrin of its occupants. The word had no sooner passed from the lips of the Vice President than the galleries gave full vent to loud and long repeated cheering. Many of the crowd, I am sorry to say, resisted the order, and the officers of the Senate were compelled to use force. Between individuals also some altercations took place, in which dirks were drawn in the presence of the Senate. Several individuals were arrested by the Sergeant-at-Arms, which still more incensed the crowd. Nothing but the timely and considerate interference of some cool and determined men, prevented a disastrous and disgraceful explosion of feeling.

Some of the Administration papers are exulting at the accession of specie, as the result of the deep financial skill of the President; and they quote with delight accounts of the arrival of coin at New York. The natural answer to all this is, that the importation of specie is the consequence of the distress which the Executive usurpation has caused to the country; and, in regard to these particular importations, it happens, rather unfortunately, that they are the work of the United States Bank. We understand that there has arrived, since October last, at the ports of New York and Philadelphia, no less than two millions three hundred thousand dollars, for the Bank, and that six hundred thousand more are expected—making an aggregate of nearly three millions; so that the Bank itself is the real introducer of specie into those ports. The time is coming when the difference between the currencies will be—gold and silver, as the Bank money; and rags as *Jackson* money.

Nat. Gaz.

A Counterfeiter.—Thomas D. Condy, Esq. U. S. District Marshall, arrived in this city yesterday, from Greenville, via the Rail Road, having in custody a person named David Twitty, charged with counterfeiting Bills on the Bank of the United States. Twitty will be brought up for trial before the Federal Court, which commences its session in this city, on the 23d June next.

We were favored with a sight of two of the counterfeits, one a $10 Bill of the Branch Bank at Nashville, (Tenn.) the other a $10 Bill of the mother Bank at Philadelphia, both of which were well executed, and calculated to impose upon any who were not good judges.—*Charleston Courier.*

An individual named Williams was recently tried in Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, for sending a written challenge to Capt. John Charles, of the same county, *to fight a duel* with pistols. It appears that Williams, who is a man of not very good character, was at the time somewhat excited with liquor, and had hung about a Justice's office nearly all day, for the purpose of intercepting and fighting Capt. Charles, who was expected there to enter a complaint against him for another offence. Towards night he sent the challenge, and was arrested and bound over to Court. The evidence against him was so clear, that the jury could not avoid returning a verdict of guilty; and the Court sentenced him to *one year's confinement in the penitentiary, to pay a fine of 500 dollars to the Commonwealth, and the costs of prosecution.* By the law, the Court could not sentence him to a less severe punishment.

A Character.—"A man of considerable talents—frank, but hot in temper—violent and impetuous in conduct—bold and fearless in character—obstinate in determinations once adopted—honest in intention, but surrounded by designing, interested persons, who worked on his passions and moulded him to their purpose. The most ungovernable, it was said, and yet the most governed of mankind."

Would not any one suppose this to be written of and for, *Andrew Jackson*. Certainly no moral limner could have traced a resemblance more perfect or less unkind.

It is, however, the character given, by the latest Edinburgh Review to John, the fourth, Duke of Bedford.

The author of a long Communication from Charlotte should have paid the postage on his letter to have secured even a reading of it. When he does that, we will see whether it is worth publication.

Communications.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Well! it has come again; gay Spring with its green foliage, bursting buds, and blooming flowers, and our cloudless Carolina skies, rivalling even those of famous Italy. Moonlight, bright Moonlight, with here and there its twinkling stars, sheds its soft and balmy lustre. This is the palmy season of the year. Drear Winter has passed away, relaxing her icy grasp, and Nature, throwing off her russet cloak, teems with her delicious products, gladdening the heart of man. The rain clouds, which ere-while poured down their liquid contents, in such copious showers, that even the thirsty Farmer exclaims "*eheu! jam satis!*" have some days ago bid present farewell to us; and our streets and roads afford us fine rides and pleasant promenades. Here comes a Fair, too, affording us an opportunity of wileing away an hour or so, and of forgetting, in the fascination of the scene, the harrassing cares of business. Let the reader accompany us into the fine saloon of the Masonic Hall. Here we see curtains of pure white, festooned with Nature's gayest ornaments, wreaths of fair flowers artfully arranged by fairer hands; tastefully decorated tables, covered on the one side, with all the delicacies of the kitchen, enough to captivate the palate of an Epicure, and fortified behind by grace and loveliness sufficient to captivate his heart also; whilst on the other side is spread around the neat handy-work of the Sales-women, excelled only by themselves in beauty.

The Rooms began to fill. By 8 o'clock the crowd was at its height, and a wag remarked that the "*pressure was severe.*" The "removal of the Deposites" from the pockets of the purchasers to the purses of the Ladies, began in right earnest.—We sauntered around the room: alas! though forty years of our life have passed away like a blank, in single blessedness, it still delights us to mingle among the Belles. Little groups were standing about in the Chapter Room, enjoying the breeze, and escaping from the sultry heat of the sale-room. Here were bright eyes and joyous glances, light hearts and lighter purses. The attentive Beaus mingling with the pleasure of conversation and the flow of wit, the delicacies of the table. Soda flowed in copious streams from the fountain, and Ice Creams were served up (a Dime a glass) to a crowd of customers. The rush was tremendous. New Yorker never rushed with more eagerness to a subscription to some Rail Road bubble. Presently the unwelcome tidings were borne along, of an advance in price, and many a disappointed urchin pocketed his Dime and stole slowly and silently away. Here were young damsels selling their wares, up, already, to all the tricks of the trade. Here a gay youngster cheapening an article, "a half dollar? Will you take no less?" "*Vox faucibus hesit.*" Echo answered "no less," and the reluctant half-dollar rattled on the counter, as the stripling bore off his purchase. There was a gay young lady telling fortunes, artfully arranging the responses, to suit the situation of the applicant; promising a speedy holiday to the school boy, a long life and a joyous one to the married, and a happy bridal to the Bachelor, with a fair wife and a wealthy one. "A fair wife and a wealthy one," sighed we, and we thought of our lone and solitary situation. There was a table loaded with choicest viands, cakes, custards, and comfits, "redolent of sweets," to all of which we did ample justice.

The run upon us for specie had been steady and incessant, and it behooved us to enter into an examination of our affairs. At nine we found a poor solitary half dime in our purse, "sad relic of departed friends." Buttoning up our pocket, with the air of a man, who thinks the day of retrenchment had arrived, we bid "God speed!" to our *Fair* friends, and took our departure. We moralized, on our homeward walk, with the clear bright moon above us. What an epitome of life this gay assemblage! Alas, what changes may occur therein, ere another twelvemonth! aching bosoms may take the place of joyous hearts, and bright eyes be dimmed with sorrow. We will not suffer our fair reader to follow us in our train of gloomy thoughts. Arrived at home we threw ourselves on our Bachelor's couch, and were soon slumbering in quiet and repose; and thus ended, for us, the "*deux jouers.*"

D.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

A Remedy for Intemperance.

Take two ounces of the powders of consideration, and dissolve it in a pint of the spirit of self denial, add a quart of resolution, and pour it in the bowl memory—if it be not broken, shake it well together, and sweeten it with the sugar of high reputation, and every time the stomach craves strong drink, take a wine glass of the decoction: the more you take of it, the less the stomach craves Ardent Spirits.

JIMMY.

"Halloo, Snooks—what's the matter with you to-day?"

"I've got the *deposite fever!*"

"What's that?"

"Why one empty pocket and nothing in the other."

MARRIED,

On the 15th inst. in Marlborough, S. C., by the Rev. N. Tally, JOHN McQUEEN, Attorney at Law, of Bennettsville, to Miss SARAH RODGERS, daughter of the late John Rodgers, Esq. of the same district.

DIED,

In Duplin County, N. C. on the 17th inst. Mr. JESSE SWINSON, aged about 79 years, a Revolutionary Pensioner.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, April 23, Steamer Henrietta & tow boat Post Boy, with Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, Iron and Lime, for C. T. Haigh, J. Huske & Son, John McRae, James Martine, W. Whitehead, T. Sandford & Co. Yarbrough & Ray, and Nott & Starr, of this place; McRorie & Dusenberry, Dusenberry & McRorie, J. B. Troy, J. Newlin, Waugh, Couts & Waugh, J. Brannock, R. & Brannock, C. & Adams, W. & P. Adams, L. & McQuinon, and J. Woodburn, of the interior.

Also, on the 26th, Steamer John Walker, with tow boats Washington and Eliza Neal, with Salt, Sugar, Molasses and a full load of Dry Goods, Hardware, &c. &c., for John M. Dobbin, H. Horn, Yarbrough & Ray, Joseph Baker, W. Whitehead, O. P. Stark, C. T. Haigh, E. & W. Winslow, E. J. Hale, Wm. McIntyre, Jas. Martine, Arch. McLauchlin, Hall & Johnson, John Munn, N. McKinnon, Willkings & Co., John Waddill, Jr., Dr. Dickson, T. C. Blake, and the Owner, of this place; and for E. M. Buckhead, Farish & McNeill, Allens' & Kendall, J. M. & J. Allen, Allenton; J. M. & J. Allen, Lawrenceville; Hargrave & Gaither, Sam. Hargrave, Peter Clingman, Clingman & Wright, Puryer & Clingman, Prince & Garrett, Jesse Henshaw, Wright & Lindsay, Underwood, Marsh & Co., T. McDonald, T. L. Cowan, R. A. Burton, Thos. & J. M. Waddill, Alfred Dockery, N. Hill, P. Quince, Hunt, Guin & Hunt, M. Pinkston & Co., Waugh & Co., Waugh, Coats & Waugh, Jas. Waugh, S. Douthit & Co., S. & E. Douthit, Sam. Douthit, Caldclaugh & Williams, J. F. & C. Phifer, Jno. Phifer & Sons, John H. Garner & Co., J. W. Lindsey, McLane, McIver & Co., Wright & Lindsey, T. H. Marsh, Jno. A. Miller, Dicks & Dorset, Dorset & Dicks, William Haper, E. McCollum, G. W. Brown, and G. W. Higgins, of the interior.

DEPARTED, April 26, Steamer Henrietta with Cotton for A. Campbell, J. C. Latta, and William O. Jeffreys.

Also, on the 17th, Steamer John Walker, with Cotton, Flour, &c., for J. M. Dobbin, Jones Fuller, E. J. Hale, Jos. Baker, L. Brown, and G. McNeill.

Port of Wilmington.

Arrived up to April 23.

Ship Eliza & Susan from Liverpool. Brigs, Pavo from Norfolk, Cumberland from New York, Opulence from do., Mary Ann from Liverpool.—Schooners, Darius from Baltimore, Frances Withers from Washington, N. C., Black Hawk from Jamaica, Armenia from New York, Estell & Son from Philadelphia, Gazette from Charleston, Ward from do.

Fayetteville Market.—Brandy, peach, 55 a 60. Do. apple, 28 a 33. Bacon, 9 a 9¼. Beeswax 17 a 18. Coffee 12¼ a 13¼. Cotton 11 a 12¼. Corn 85 a 90. Flaxseed, $1 a 1 10. Flour, $5 50, a $6 50.—Feathers 34 a 36. Iron 4½ a 5½. Molasses 32 a 33. Nails, cut, 6 a 6½. Sugar, brown, 8½ a 10; Lump 14; Loaf 16 a 18. Salt 55 a 65. Wheat 95 a $1. Whiskey 30 a 35. Tobacco, (leaf) 3½ a 4½. Wool 16 a 18. Cotton Bagging 16 a 20 cts. Bale Rope 8½ a 10

PENMANSHIP AND BOOK KEEPING.

Instructions in Business' Writing given gratis to those who study BOOK KEEPING.

THE Subscriber, recently from New York, Professor of *Penmanship and Book Keeping*, respectfully informs those persons who have engaged him, and those who may have a desire to receive lessons in the above important branches, that he will go to Fayetteville, soon as his Pupils in Wilmington shall have finished their Lessons, and commence giving lessons in WRITING, (both plain and ornamental) on a new plan. For recommendations of the System, &c. see the Wilmington "People's Press" of the 2d inst. Practical BOOK KEEPING taught by double entry after the most approved modern forms and sufficient recommendations will be produced to warrant success.

G. Z. TOUSEY.

N. B.—Mr T. has numerous specimens to exhibit of Pupils' improvements, from the principal Towns and Cities of the Union.

NEW BOOKS.

LIFE OF JACKSON, by Major Jack Downing; Helen, a novel, by Miss Edgeworth; Traits and Traditions; Perils of Pearl Street, Frank Orby, Trevelyan; Mental Developments; Breckenridge's Recollections; Speeches of Chatham, Burke, &c. Newton on the Prophecies; Smith's key to Revelations; Life of Clay; Foster's Crown Law; Zion Songster; Key to Emerson's Arithmetic; Nos. 29 and 30, Scott's Works; Goodrich's Greek Lessons; Gould's Latin Gram nar; Mitchel's Traveller's Guide; Webster's old Spelling Book; White and Blue laid Letter Paper; Memorandum books; Gunter's Scales. Just received by

E. J. HALE.

April 28.

Land Surveying, &c.

THE Subscriber offers his services to the Citizens of this place and its vicinity, in his professional capacity as Civil Engineer, Surveyor, and Draftsman. He thinks it unnecessary to say any thing of his qualifications in the above branches of sciences, as they are very generally known in this neighborhood and throughout the State. His terms will be moderate. He would also give instruction in the above branches to a few pupils.

ROBT H B BRAZIER.

Fayetteville, April 16, 1834. 82-tf.

For Sale,

A BAROUCHE and HARNESS, nearly new; likewise a first rate bay HORSE, now rising 6 years old, is warranted sound and free from vice. Apply at Mrs. Cook's Boarding House.

April 29. 1w.

Fayetteville Factory CANDLES.

FOR sale by the subscriber, Fayetteville Factory CANDLES, wholesale and retail, south side of Person street, a few doors East of Market Square.

DUNCAN SMITH.

☞ All orders from abroad will meet with prompt attention.

April 29, 1834. 82 4w.

Valuable Real Estate AT AUCTION.

AT 12 o'clock on Friday, the 2d day of May next, will be sold on the premises, the Store on the North side of Hay Street, lately occupied by McKinnell & McMillan, and the life Estate of William H. Maffit, in the Lot on which the same is situated.

Also, the life Estate of W. H. Maffit, in the two lots adjoining the above on the West, each fronting on Hay Street, 22 feet.

Terms, Notes payable at the Bank of Cape Fear with approved security.

WILLKINGS & CO., Auct'rs.

Fayetteville, April 28. 1834. 82 1w.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

REGULAR TRADER.

THE staunch Copper fastened and Coppered Br. Brig MARY ANN, Wm. Crowder Master, having three-quarters of her cargo positively ready, will meet with despatch for the balance of about 400 bales Cotton. Apply to

GEORGE W DAVIS & CO.

Wilmington, April 21st, 1834. 82 3w.

THE British Brig Industry, H. P. McNeill, Master, hourly expected, will take the place of the Mary Ann, and will meet with despatch.

For freight or passage, having good accommodation, apply as above. 82 3w.

Salt & Crockery Ware.

THE Subscribers have on board the British Brig Industry, hourly expected from Liverpool,

6000 *Bushels Salt*,

and 50 Crates

CROCKERY WARE,

Assorted. Which will be sold low on or before arrival.

G. W. DAVIS & CO.

Wilmington, April 24, 1834. 82 3w.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber intends moving herself and family to the Western Countries, and wishes to sell to any person during her life-time, the

PLANTATION

Whereon she resides, on the waters of Big Rockfish, with all the Lands belonging to said Plantation, say *eight hundred acres*, good house, with large improvements, and great quantity of Saw Mill Timber on the premises; the land equal in value to any on said Rockfish. For terms and conditions, apply to the Subscriber on the premises at any time.

MARGARET KELLY, *Widow.*

April 4th, 1834. 82 3w.

Molasses, Fish, Flour, &c.

7 hhds. prime MOLASSES,
15 half barrels No. 3. Mackerel,
Flour in barrels, half barrels and at retail,
Shad by the barrel or retail,
300 bushels Corn. For sale by

W. WHITEHEAD.

Dec. 24, 1833. 64tf.

8,000 Bushels Mediterranean SALT. For sale in lots to suit purchasers, by WILLKINGS & CO.

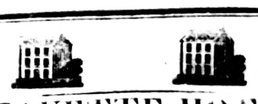
January 13, 1834. 67tf.

Just Received and for sale,

7 HHDS. prime SUGAR,
9 Tons Swedes and English Iron,
50 barrels No. 3 Mackerel,
10 barrels No 1 Shad,
1000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
1000 do Alum Salt.

By W. WHITEHEAD.

December 9, 1833. 62tf.



LAFAYETTE HOTEL.

Fayetteville, N. Carolina.

THE Subscriber has leased the New Building erected near the site of the old Lafayette Hotel, on Hay Street, and is now prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers. The House is commodious, well ventilated and admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is intended. The Parlors are large, well furnished, and calculated for private families. The Stables, spacious, and shall be well provided.

The Subscriber feels thankful to his friends and the public for the patronage he has already received, and will endeavor by care and attention to the comfort of his guests, to merit and enjoy a continuation of the same. Cold and warm Baths attached to the Hotel, and *always* in readiness.

All the Stages arrive at and depart from the Hotel, where seats are secured.

J. W. COCHRAN.

June 1, 1833. 35tf.

Notice.

THE Subscriber will continue to keep open the ***House of Entertainment*** formerly kept by Mrs. Mary Barge, deceased, for the accommodation of TRAVELLERS and BOARDERS. He hopes, by proper attention to the comfort and convenience of those who may favor him with their custom, to merit a share of the public patronage.

ANSON BAILEY.

N. B. A few more Boarders will be taken at a moderate price, by the month, with or without lodging, if application be made soon. A. B.

Fayetteville, Nov. 5. 57tf

JUST RECIEVED A CHOICE SELECTION OF

CONFECTIONARY,

Among which are the following articles, viz.

Peppermint Lozenges,	Cinnamon Candy,
Mint stick Candy	Red Nonpareils,
Lemon ditto,	Yellow do
Sugar ditto,	Green do
Punch ditto,	Blue do
Lump ditto,	White do
Barley ditto,	Assorted Plumbs,
Red ditto,	White rock Candy,
Toys, assorted,	Hoar-hound do
Coruetto,	Prunes and Raisins,
Mint Drops,	Currants,
Rose do	Cordials, assorted,
Ginger do	Rose rock Candy,
Lemon do	Yellow do
Sugar Almonds,	Burnt Almonds,
Large Plumbs,	Carraways,
Small do	Cinnamon String,
Hoar hound Cake.	Secrets do
Cream bread Candy,	&c. &c. &c.

Malcira, Sherry, and Malaga Wine, Lime Juice, warranted superior.

THOS. J. JORDAN.

Fayetteville, August 30. 48tf.

GROCERIES.

25,000 lbs. prime green COFFEE,
40 hhds. Porto Rico and St. Croix Sugar,
10 hhds. prime retailing Molasses,
600 sacks Liverpool Salt,
20 tons Swedes and English Iron,
2,500 lbs. Swedes Moulds,
40 kegs Dupont's and Orange Powder,
100 bags buck and drop Shot,
200 kegs cut Nails and Brads,
1000 lbs. bar Lead,
100 lbs. Spanish Indigo,
200 sides sole Leather,
50 boxes window Glass,
30 kegs White Lead,
1000 pieces Castings, assorted,
200 sets Wagon Boxes,
6 doz. Collins & Co's best Axes,
10 boxes bar Soap,
500 pair heavy Trace Chains,
10 doz do Halter ditto.

Hardware and Cutlery.

Smith's Tools, Cast, German, Crawley and Blister Steel, Scythe Blades, Cutting Knives, Reap Hooks, Shovels and Spades, Frying Pans, Sad Irons, Waffle Irons, Shovels and Tongs, Bagging and Rope, Cotton Yarn, Pepper, Alspice and Ginger, Gunpowder, Imperial and Young Hyson Tea, Castor and Sweet Oil, Bay Water, Copperas, Madder, Spanish Brown, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Wool and Fur Hats, Mill, Cross Cut and Hand Saws, Bellows Pipes, Coffee Mills, Pearl Barley, Sheet and Hoop Iron, together with a good many other articles too numerous to mention; all of which will be sold low, wholesale or retail, for Cash or Country Produce, by

HENRY HORN.

N B —Commission Business will be promptly attended to. H. H.

January 7, 1834. 66-tf.

IMPORTANT

To Physicians, and Dealers in Medicines.

R. MAYNARD & CO.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

Person-Street, opposite Wilkings & Co.,

ARE now receiving a large and general Assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, DYE STUFFS, and HATTERS' MATERIALS, &c. Their Stock is by far the largest that has ever been offered in this Market, and which they warrant to be genuine, and are determined to sell at the lowest possible terms. Physicians and Country Merchants are invited to call and examine their stock. Orders will be promptly attended to. Prescriptions from Physicians put up at the shortest notice.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving a new supply of

DRY GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE THE FOLLOWING, VIZ:

Extra blue, black, invisible green, mulberry, brown and mixt Cloths;—a variety of Silks, Fancy Prints, Ginghams, Fancy Muslins, Shirtings, Sheetings, Hats, Shoes, &c.

For Rent,

A Two story DWELLING HOUSE, on one of the principal streets, a few minutes walk from the Market House. It has recently been fitted up suitably for a genteel family. In the yard, is a well of water as good as any in the vicinity of Fayetteville, in rear of the building is an excellent garden under cultivation.

JOHN McARN.

July 30, 1833. 43-tf.

Maj. Downing and Col Crockett.

A NEW supply, just received by Steamer John Walker, for sale by

E. J. HALE.

April 15, 1834.

Groceries, Wines, Liquors, &c.

IN addition to his former stock, the Subscriber has just received and offers for sale—
50 Bags prime green Laguira Coffee,
20 Bags St Domingo and Havanna do,
25 Bags strong scented Rio do.
15 Hhds. Porto Rico, N. O. and St. Croix Sugar,
3 Boxes white Havanna do.
10 Barrels double and single refined L. do.
Imperial, Gunpowder, y'ng Hyson, Hyson, Pouchors and Souchong Teas,
Choice old Madeira, Sherry, Teneriffe, L. P. and Sicily Madeira, old Port, and Muscat Wines,
20 Quarter Casks Malaga, and Marseilles Wine,
4 Pipes Cogniac Brandy—some very choice,
4 do. Holland Gin, do.
3 Hhds. old Jamaica Rum,
5 Hhds. N. Orleans, and 5 N. E. do,
40 Barrels Philadelphia Rye Whiskey,
Old Irish Whiskey and Philadelphia Brown Stout Porter,
Raisins, Almonds, Sweet Oil, Lemon Sirup and Lime Juice—fresh,
75 Bags Shot assorted—Bar Lead, and Powder,
20 Boxes Soap,
25 do. Mould Candles,
20 thousand Spanish Segars,
Scotch and Maccaboy Snuff in bottles,
Wine and Porter Bottles,
3 Ceroons Indigo, Copperas, Chalk, Yellow Ochre, Spanish Brown, Lamp Black, &c. &c.
Salt Petre Alum, Nutmegs, Cloves, Mace, Race Ginger, Pepper, Spice, Cinnamon, fresh Mustard in Canisters and bottles, Pearl Barley, &c.
50 Sides Sole Leather,
25 Coils bale Rope and Twine,
Swedes and English Iron assorted,
Nails, Steel, &c. &c.

ARCH'D. CAMPBELL

Fayetteville, Jan. 8, 1834. 67-tf.

Bolting Cloths,

JUST received and for sale by

JERE: KYLE.

Aug. 5, 1833.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

On the first Monday in May next—I will sell at the Court House in Fayetteville the following tracts of land or so much thereof as will satisfy the Taxes due thereon for the year 1832 and costs of advertising:

LOTS AND ACRES.	*Tax.*
1 Lot on Person street, listed by Alex'r. McLauchlin, val. $250	95
1 do on do do do by do do Blacksmith Shop, $200	76
1 do on Green street, vacant, by Henry McLean, Trustee for Jo. Snively, val $20	7
1 do Cool Spring, listed by do do for do do val $10	3
1 do West side of Green street, by do do for do do do $125	47
1 do West side of Winslow street, by do do for do do do $125	47
150 acres on Black River, by do do for do do do $25	9
100 do of lands joins Evans and McDonald, listed by Arch'd Smith for Daniel Burnet, val. $100	83
1 lot on Hillsborough street, listed by Zac Artis, with one poll,	89
1 do on Mumford street, listed by Wm. M. Brawe,	19
1 do on Green street, listed by Frances Bowen,	$1 52
100 acres of Land on Black River, listed by John Hammonds, val $50,	19
215 acres of Land on Rockfish, with 3 polls, listed by James Black,	$2 98
212½ do on do by John McDougald,	76
100 do on Black River, owner unknown, joins Layton and Busbee,	68
681 do on Fish Creek, as the property of Mary Cox,	$1 29
190 acres of Land on the Pond Branch, listed by John Spencer,	35

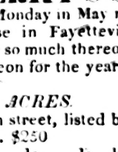
JOHN McLEAN, *Sheriff*

Corn and Flour.

300 BUSHELS CORN,
25 barrels FLOUR,
For sale by

JOHN MUNN.

January 7, 1834. 67-tf.



DR. THOS. J. JORDAN,

IS now opening at his Store, on Green Street, in addition to his former Stock, a large and extensive assortment of

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hatters' Materials, Perfumery of all kinds,

Which he warrants to be genuine, and will sell at reduced prices for cash or approved credit.

August 25, 1833. 47tf.

FIRST RATE LAND

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber is desirous of selling the Land whereon he lives, lying on the East side of Cape Fear, in Bladen County, about 30 miles below Fayetteville, and 10 miles above Elizabethtown. It contains between 700 and 800 acres of first rate Land. The improvements consist of a Dwelling and necessary Out Houses.

Also, about 1000 acres in the White Oak Swamp, and on both sides of Harrison's Creek, in the same County, being an undivided half of 2000 acres, that formerly belonged to John Dickson. On this Land is an excellent Mill Site, and an inexhaustible supply of Juniper, Cypress, Poplar and Pine Timber.

Also, 700 acres of Pine Land on the Lake, which also has an excellent Mill Site. For terms, apply on the premises, to

JOHN BEARD.

Bladen County, Jan. 28, 1834. 69tf.

Tennessee Land for sale.

THE Subscriber having qualified as Executrix to the last Will and Testament of *Hiram Jennings*, dec'd, at January Sessions last, of Anson County Court, in pursuance of the directions contained in said Will, offers for sale at private contract, a valuable Tract of LAND, containing

Two Thousand Acres,

Lying in Haywood County, in the Western District of Tennessee, immediately on the road leading from Brownsville to Covington, six miles from the former and twenty miles from the latter place, and within three miles of steamboat navigation:—The title to which is indisputable.

On the premises are three separate Clearings—one of thirty acres, one of eighty acres, and one an hundred and thirty acres. On each Clearing there is a Well, and a comfortable Log Cabin with a passage in the middle—all under good fences.—The Land is heavily timbered with Poplar, Oak and Hickory, and is well adapted to the culture of Cotton. The situation is healthy.

HARRIET H. JENNINGS, *Ex'rx.*

For terms, (which will be liberal,) apply personally or by letter, to the Subscriber at Wadesborough, No Ca

A. LITTLE.

Wadesborough, Feb. 14, 1834. 72tf.

Lazarus & Whitmarsh,

AT WILMINGTON, OFFER FOR SALE,

91 Hhds. New Orleans SUGAR, } *Now Landing,*
215 bbls. do. MOLASSES, }
360 bbls. PORK.—*ALSO,*
250 hhds. prime Trinidad de Cuba Molasses,
250 bags of Coffee,
200 sacks Liverpool Salt,
300 bushels Turks Island Salt,
50 kegs of Nails,
80 bbls. Whiskey.

April 4, 1834. 79tf.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed to the Brick Store one door West of Mr. Waddill's, and nearly opposite Mr. Horn's store, where he has on hand, and is receiving the following assortment of

GOODS,

Which he will sell low for Cash or Produce:

2600 bushels Liverpool SALT,
700 sacks ditto,
15 hhds. Porto Rico SUGAR,
5 hhds. St Croix ditto,
100 bags Rio COFFEE,
40 bags Porto Rico ditto,
60 pieces Cotton Bagging,
45 coils Bale Rope,
175 sides sole Leather,
500 lbs. harness ditto,
500 do. skirting ditto,
15 tons Swedes and English Iron,
1200 lbs. Cotton Yarn,
150 do. best Spanish Indigo,
15 kegs Dupont's Powder,
12 cases Shoes, assorted,
10 bags Pepper and Spice,
5 barrels loaf Sugar,
12 hhds. good Molasses,
50 boxes Window Glass,

Hardware and Cutlery,

Smith's Tools, Cast, Blister and German Steel, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Blankets, Nails, cut and wrought, Trace Chains, &c. &c.

JONES FULLER.

September 30, 1833. 52tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the store lately occupied by Mr. C. S. Bray, on the North side of Person street, a few doors east of the Market square where he is now receiving, and intends keeping constantly on hand, a general assortment of the following articles:

Prime green Porto Rico COFFEE
Do do Rio or strong scented do.
Porto Rico, St Croix and N. O. SUGAR
Swedes and English Iron
Liverpool and Alum Salt
Do. in sacks
German and blister Steel
New Orleans Molasses
Pepper, Spice and Ginger
Powder, Shot and Lead
Cut and wrought Nails
Castings, Axes, Spades and Shovels
Brass head Andirons and Shovels and Tongs
Single and double barrel Guns
Trace Chains, weeding Hoes and Halters
Steelyards, Curry Combs & Drawing Knives
Bellows, Anvils and Vises
Hand and sledge Hammers
Coffee, pepper and large iron Mills
Sole and upper Leather
Harness, skirting and bridle ditto
Frying Pans, cutting Knives & scythe Blades
Loaf and lump Sugar and Teas of every description
Window Glass 8x10, 10x12, Putty and Copperas
White Lead, dry and in oil, and red Lead
Verdigris in oil and dry, and Spanish Brown
Indigo, Saltpetre and Alum
Bale Rope and baleing Twine
Heavy hemp cotton Bagging, full 42 inch
Drugs and Medicines
Mill, cross cut, hand and compass Saws
Wagon Boxes, Glauber Salts and Madder

DRY GOODS, a general supply,

Crockery, Hats, Shoes, and Cotton Cards.

Without further enumeration, his stock comprises a general assortment adapted to the country and town trade. All of which he is disposed to sell at the lowest prices for cash, or country produce, for which he will at all times pay the highest market price.

ELIJAH FULLER

Oct. 15, 1833. 54tf

NEW GOODS,

Cheap for Cash or Produce.

JOHN MUNN

HAS received his FALL and WINTER supply of

Groceries,

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE and Cutlery, Hats, Shoes, &c.

CONSISTING IN PART OF

10 HHDS. prime St. Croix, Porto Rico and N. O. SUGAR,
1 Box White Havanna do,
50 bags prime Rio and Laguira Coffee,
8 tons assorted Swedes and English Iron,
German Steel,
American and English blistered do,
20 coils Bale Rope,
50 kegs Nails assorted from 4d to 30d,
10 do. Dupont's Powder,
25 bags Shot,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
20 boxes 8 by 10 and 10 by 12 Glass,
10 half qr. casks Malaga Sweet Wine,
5 bags Pepper and Spice,
5 barrels Copperas,
5 do. Salts,
50 sides Sole Leather,
10 qr. chests Imp'l, Gunpowder & Hyson Tea,
20 matts Cassia,
White Lead in oil, Varnish, Scotch Snuff,
Sweet Oil, Castor Oil and Spirits Turpentine, in bottles,
Camphor, Cloves, Sulphur, &c. &c.

Dry Goods.

Blue, brown and mixt Cloths and Sattinetts,
Plaid, Camblet, Circassians, Flannels,
Cassimere Shawls, Rose, Duffle and Point Blankets,
Calicoes, cross bar'd and striped Muslins,
3-4, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4 and 7-4 brown & bleached Shirtings and Sheetings, very fine and heavy,
Bed Ticking, Cotton and Worsted Hose,
Men's and Women's Plaid, Camblet and Circassian Cloaks.

Hardware and Cutlery.

Sheet and Hoop Iron, Collins, King and Platt's Axes, Andirons, Sad Irons, Trace and Halter Chains, Wagon boxes, Shovels and Spades, Wire Seives, Coffee Mills, Cutting Knives, Hand-saws, Long and short handle Frying Pans, Knives and Forks, Razors, Pen and Pocket Knives, Curry Combs, Drawing Knives, Augers, Bed Cords, &c.

—ALSO—

1000 bushels Liverpool and Alum SALT.

December 16th, 1833. §63-*tf.*§

Dividend No. 10,

OF One Dollar per Share, on the Capital Stock of the Cape Fear Navigation Company, will be paid on the 1st day of May next.

GEO. McNEILL, Treas'r.

April 10, 1834. 80 3w.

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT the Books of Subscription to the Stock of the "Bank of the State of North Carolina," will be continued open at the Office of E. L. & W. Winslow, until the 1st day of May next; and after that period, they will be forwarded to the Commissioners at Raleigh.

E. L. WINSLOW,
DUNCAN McRAE, } Comm'rs.
JOSEPH BAKER,

April 14. 80-tf.

SOMETHING NEW!

THE Subscriber has just received from New York a small assortment of ENGLISH BRIDLE LEATHERS and MARTINGALES, much superior to any thing of the kind ever offered in this market before in point of Leather and workmanship. Call and examine them.

GEO. W. McDONALD.

Person Street.

Fayetteville, April 9, 1834. 80-4w.

Also, a splendid assortment of

SADDLERY,

Of every description, which will be sold low for *Cash* or on *time* to those whose punctuality can be relied on.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber, grateful for the encouragement he has received in his business, begs leave to inform his customers and friends, that he has just received a new supply of

Spring and Summer Goods,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

Blue, brown and olive CLOTHS,
Steel mixed, gray and striped Satinetts,
Rowen Cassimeres, Pittsborough Cord,
Princettas and black Buckram,
Providence Stripe, cotton Cord,
Russia Drill, imitation Russia Sheeting,
Red Padding, Canvass, Buckram,
Vestings of various patterns,
Dark Ermnetts, French Drilling,
Printed Muslins, Canary Prints,
Super light Chintz Prints, dark fancy do.
Book, Mull, and Swiss Muslins,
Sarsnets, Snchews, & bl'k & blue Gros-de-Naps,
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas,
Brown Shirting and Sheeting,
Bleached do do.
Ready made Vests, Pantaloons, and Round abouts,
Domestic Plaids and Bed Ticking,
Pink, purple and brown Cambric,

Crockery, Glass Ware & China,

Paints and Dye Stuffs,

CONSISTING OF

White Lead in Oil,
Black do do,
Red Lead, and bright Varnish,
Copal and coach ditto,
Spanish Brown and Spanish White,
Copperas, Spanish Brown and Madder,
Roll Brimstone, and Verdigris,
Lamp Black and bl'k leather Varnish, &c.

HARDWARE, Consisting of

Knives and Forks, pocket and pen Knives,
Trace Chains and Halters,
Scythe Blades, 48, 50 and 52 inches,
Hoes and Axes,
Nails, Curry Combs and Drawing Knives,
Tin Trunks, long and short handle Pans.

GROCERIES, consisting of

Coffee, Sugar and Teas,
Salt, Molasses, and Spirits Turpentine,
Chocolate, Spice, Pepper and Ginger,
Pearl Barley and Pearl Ash,
Saltpetre, Alum, and London Mustard,
Bacon, Flour, and Lard,
Powder, Shot and Lead,
Wines, Rum, Brandy and Whiskey.

All of which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

P. S.—On hand, a general assortment of LEATHER, consisting of Soal, Upper, and Harness Leather, Calf and Kip Skins, which will be sold or exchanged for raw Hides, at fair prices

JNO. C LATTA.

Person street, 6th door East of Market Square.

April 18, 1833 29tf.

Boot & Shoe Manufactory.

PELEG PEARCE,

Respectfully offers his thanks to his friends and former customers for the very liberal encouragement he has received the past year, and informs them that he still remains at his former Stand on Gillespie street, where he has on hand, a general assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Which he will sell low for cash. He has just received from Philadelphia, a good supply of Leather of the best kind, which will enable him to execute all orders in the neatest and most durable manner, at short notice. All kinds of repairing done on reasonable terms.

Fayetteville, April 9. 27tf.

Notice.

HAVING sold my entire stock of Goods to Mr. James Gibson, I request all persons indebted to me by account or note, to settle the same immediately, with Mr. Henry Branson or myself, at the store recently occupied by me

P. DAILEY.

January 20, 1834. 68tf.

Removal.

THE Subscriber has removed to the new brick Store, corner of Hay and Donaldson Streets, where he will receive in a few days, a large and extensive stock of SHOES, &c

AMOS KIMBALL.

October 1. 52tf.

10 HHDS. SUGAR,
8 barrels Cream Ale,
100 boxes Soap,
Muscat Wine in boxes,
Raisins in boxes and half boxes,
Fancy boxes Prunes,
Just received and for sale by

WILLKINGS & CO.

January 13, 1834. 67-tf.

Just Received and for Sale,

500 Large Sacks Liverpool Salt,
2000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
50 Casks Stone Lime,
30 barrels yellow Irish Potatoes,
50 bags prime Coffee.

W. WHITEHEAD.

Feb. 10th, 1834. 71-tf.

For Sale,

THE two story HOUSE near the Court House, at present in the occupancy of Mr. Henry Horn, and joining Mr. Jas. Seawell. If not sold at private sale by the 1st of May, it will be offered at Auction. Terms, one fourth 90 days—the balance at 1, 2 and 3 years. For further particulars, apply to

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

April 1. 78ts.

Furniture Ware Room.

JOHN W. BAKER has just received from New York, an assortment of gilt and mahogany

Framed Looking Glasses,

Of the latest and most fashionable patterns; a very general assortment of cane, rush, board bottomed, curled maple and

FANCY CHAIRS,

A great variety of patterns; together with an assortment of home made

CABINET FURNITURE,

Consisting of mahogany and walnut Sideboards, Secretary and Book Cases, Dining Tables, Breakfast and Tea do., Centre and Card do, Bureaus, Candle and Wash Stands, Ladies' Work Tables, Spring seat Sofas, Easy Chairs, Mattrasses, mahogany, curled maple and plain Bedsteads; all of which will be sold on as good terms as can be obtained in the market.

December 30. 65tf.

New Goods.

JEREMIAH KYLE

HAS just received from New York, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, &c.,

All of which will be sold at the lowest CASH prices. Those wishing to purchase by wholesale or retail, will please call and examine the articles.

—ALSO—

ON HAND, at the Tan Yard, Upper Calf and Kid Skin, Harness and Skirting, Bridle Leather, &c., all of which will be sold low for Cash

January 31, 1834. 70 tf

The Subscriber

HAS removed to the Store lately occupied by T Sandford & Co. in the range of brick buildings, West side of Green street, and has now on hand

1500 Bushels Liverpool SALT,
400 sacks ditto,
500 bushels alum ditto,
10 tons Swedes and English Iron,
15 hhds. Sugar,
50 bags prime green Coffee,
50 pieces Cotton Bagging,
20 coils Bale Rope,
35 kegs Nails,
Sole Leather,
Castings,
Hats; Shoes,
Blacksmith's Tools,

Dry Goods, Hardware and CUTLERY,

Besides various other articles too tedious to enumerate; all of which will be sold at small profits for cash or country produce. Commission Business will also be attended to.

WILL. O JEFFREYS.

November 11, 1833 59tf.

Lime and Molasses.

50 Casks fresh Thomastown Lime,
15 Hhds. Molasses, just received, and for sale on consignment by

WM. O. JEFFREYS.

Dec. 31, 1833. 65-tf.

Fayetteville Factory Candles.

THE Subscribers, acting as Agents for the Proprietor, offer for sale, *Fayetteville Mould Candles*, at the lowest price. They will be constantly supplied with the Article, and all orders will meet prompt attention.

THOS. SANDFORD & CO

November 18. 59tf.

NEW AND CHEAP

Goods.

I AM now receiving by almost every arrival from the North, a general and well selected assortment of

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, &c.

Among which are the following in part, viz.

1000 pr. men's thick pegged Brogans, different qualities,
500 do do Russett do do. do.
1000 do do Kip do do. do
500 do do calf Boots, sewed and pegged,
200 do do nailed, do
100 do thick, do
300 do brass calf Brogans,
200 do pegged do do.
300 do sewed do and Kip,
300 do do Shoes,
300 do pegged and nailed,
500 do boy's Boottees and Shoes, different kinds,
300 do women's leather welts, sewed and pegged,
200 do do calf and cloth walking,
150 do do fine cloth and kid French Slips,
100 do do Morocco Boots,
300 do do Calf and Seal Boots, different qualities
100 do do Col'rd Boliver Slips
100 do Misses' do do.
200 do Child's do Bootees, all colours
300 do Calf and Morocco do do.

Travelling Trunks and Bags.

A good assortment of Leather Travelling Trunks and Bags.

Ladies' Combs.

A few doz. Ladies' fine Plain Combs
And a few do do Wrought large and small
Also, a few doz. Dressing Combs, long, coarse and fine
Fine Ivory and Pocket Combs
Ladies' Screw Pin Cushions
Tooth Brushes, &c.
Also, some very fine Quill Back Combs for Misses.

Hats, &c.

A few cases Men's common Fur Hats
And a few cases do fine Fur do.

Furniture, &c.

I shall also receive in a few days, a good assortment of Furniture, &c such as Bureaus, Tables, Chairs, Bedsteads, Wash Stands, &c &c.

I shall be constantly receiving fresh supplies of the above articles, direct from the Manufactories, which I shall sell at the very lowest prices for *CASH.*

Country Merchants and others buying to sell again, will find it to their advantage to call and examine before selecting, as I have every article generally kept in a Shoe and Hat Store.

All the above for sale cheap, at the corner of Market Square and Gillespie Street, by

L R. BRADLEY.

Fayetteville, Nov. 11, 1833. 158-*tf*

Notice.

I HAVE appointed Robert McIntyre, Esq., my agent and attorney, to collect all debts and demands due to me, with full authority to give and grant discharges and acquittances for the same.

A. McIVER.

Fayetteville, March 25, 1834. 77 6w

COFFEE, &c. &c.

JUST RECEIVED BY STEAM BOAT HENRIETTA.

75 BAGS Rio Coffee,
20 Bbls. Prime Pork,
10 do. do. Beef.
For sale by

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber having purchased the stock of Goods of Mr. Patrick Dailey, removed to the Store recently occupied by and offers for sale a general assortment of

DRY GOODS

HARDWARE & CUTLERY
HATS AND SHOES,
COTTON AND WOOL CARDS
GROCERIES, &c. &c.

All of which he is determined to sell at the lowest possible prices for *CASH* or Country Produce. His friends and the public generally are invited to call and examine for themselves.

January 10, 1834. JAMES G[illegible]

50 Barrels Mackerel, No. 3,
10 barrels prime Irish Potatoes,
2 casks best quality Rice,
20 Grindstones, best quality,
Received this day, and for sale by

W. WHITEHEAD.

December 31

☞ In store 10 barrels Linseed OIL

New Spring and Summer GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just received and opened a general assortment of

British, French and American

GOODS,

Suitable for the approaching season, selected in New York by an experienced hand.

After acknowledging many obligations for favours, I would suggest to my friends and customers, that I should be pleased that they would call and examine for themselves.

WILLIAM S. LATTA.

March 18

MILL IRONS.

THE Subscriber manufactures, and has constantly on hand,

Mill Cranks and Mill Irons.

Of all descriptions, warranted to be of the best quality, and at a reasonable price. Orders from country will be punctually attended to.

All kinds of Black and White Smithing executed with despatch, at my shop on Person street below Liberty Point.

ARCH'D McLAURIN.

Fayetteville, April 1834.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber, being desirous of removing to the West, offers for sale all his

Lands and Tenements

In the counties of Cumberland and Robeson. Lands in Cumberland are well known, having formerly held and owned by Captain Lor[illegible], on the east side of the Cape Fear River, and opposite the town of Fayetteville;—a particular description of which I deem unnecessary, as persons intending to purchase will view and examine for themselves. It may however, be well to remark, that in all those lands he will sell one, two and three miles of the town of Fayetteville, *that they are* well and heavily timbered, *and contain in* quantity about **2300** acres; two or three hundred acres which is arable land, and under a tolerable fence, and is as well adapted to the growth of Cotton, Corn, &c as any lands in the vicinity of Fayetteville. Upon those lands there are certain improvements consisting of a convenient

DWELLING HOUSE,

And all other necessary out houses in good order, several of the buildings being entirely new. There is also a SAW MILL and GRIST MILL, and an eligible site for another Mill, all within half mile of the River, and a plentiful supply of Timber near at hand. In Campbelton or Fayetteville, I offer for sale all my Lots and improvements thereon, consisting of the Warehouse and other Warehouses, A Wharf above the Ferry landing and one below Ferry known as Lord & Dixon's Ferry. A lot near Mrs. *Hawley's containing* five acres, also offer for *sale, Woodstock, my* Residence, a new *and commodious* building on the mount *and* about a mile from the Town with all the improvements upon the lot, consisting a good Kitchen, Stable, Carriage House, new This lot contains between four and five acres, and has upon it pure and delightful and may well be compared with any lot in part of the country for health, beauty and convenience as a summer or a *permanent* residence.

In the county of Robeson, I offer for sale a tract of Land, situate about two miles from Lumberton being good piny land and containing 340 acres. Also, sundry houses and lots in the town of Lumberton, which are as valuable and desirable as in that village. In all or any part of the above described property, a great bargain will be given early application be made, as I am anxious to wind up and settle my business in this part of the country. The terms of sale will be made easy and accommodating. I also offer for sale three

NEGRO WOMEN

WILLIAM L. WILLIS.

March 22, 1834

NOTICE.

H. ERAMBERT, *Tailor,*

BEING very much in need of the ASSISTANCE respectfully informs his customers in Fayetteville and Country, that all Accounts, Due Bills or Notes, will be placed in the hands of John W. Winslow, Esq., for collection, after the first day of April next—and all persons indebted to me are requested to make payment to him.

March 10.

Take Notice.

THE Subscriber having qualified as Executor of the last Will and Testament of Nathan King, dec'd, at March Term, 1834, hereby gives notice to all who are indebted to said Estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said Estate, to present them, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

GEORGE T. KING, *Ex'or.*

March 10, 1834.

Notice is hereby Given,

TO all whom it may concern, that I have appointed Oliver Lewis my Attorney, with full power and authority to collect the debts due the Firm of *Lewis & Ross*, and to discharge the same with good and sufficient acquittances, and to sell the sale of the Goods and Merchandize of the said Firm which were assigned to me on the 5th instant.

MATTHEW F FREEMAN,
Assignee of Lewis & Ross.

March 24, 1834.

Coffee and Salt.

30 Bags prime COFFEE,
300 sacks Liverpool SALT,
Just received by Steamer John Walker, and for sale by

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

March 25.